PRICE, 3 ANNA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,173—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

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Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
11-8	6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8	6-12
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	11th July
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
				Saturday
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews, R. N. R.	22nd ,,

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A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th July.
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

1860.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

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PO			1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	1st August.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

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STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after noon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1890.

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th August 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
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BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
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IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

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S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th July, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 11th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,979 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 10th July, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia,

Steamers.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOODANA	2,820	5th July.
BANCOORA	2,380	1st September.

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Tons:	Date of leaving Calcutta.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	On or about 15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 30th June, 1889. Agents.

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FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1 Re. 1, -8 and Rs. 2-8.
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A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dulness and Drowsiness.

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COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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GUARANTEED QUALITY

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NATURAL SELECTED STICKS AND HANDLES.

Gent's Rich Twill (GREEN OR BLACK) FOX'S STEEL PARAGON FRAMES. Will Fold Small, Neat, Natural Handles ..... Rs. 12-0 and 14 8

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PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES.

UMBRELLAS!!

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD'S SILKS.

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Best Black Alpaca	Rs.	6	8
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Brown Laventine Silk	Rs.	10	8
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Brown Silk Twill	,,	7	8
Brown do. do.	,,	9	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	,,	12	8
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WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE, SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

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SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

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IT IS QUICK DRYING.

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IS NON-CORROSIVE.

RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.

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PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

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PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and house of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d., and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ESTATE GEORGE MANSON DECEASED.

IN pursuance of Section 42 Act XXVIII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the Estate of GEORGE MANSON, late Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, deceased, who died at Malta on or about the 15th day of March, 1890, should send in their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of August next, after which date no Claims will be admitted and the Assets of the Estate will be distributed.

J. H. LANE,
Administrator in India.

Bengal Club, Calcutta, 5th July, 1890.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well, digested Summary of Events.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	a.
Adorable Heart of Jesus; by Father Joseph De Gallifet, with Preface and Introduction; by Father Richard Clarke, S. J.	1	14
All Soul's 'Forget-Me-Not,' A prayer and meditation Book for the solace of the Poor souls in Purgatory, by Louis Gemminger, Priest of the Archdiocese of Munich. Permissu Superiorum. Translated from the fifth edition of the German, and edited by Canon Monesserger. Containing—Prayers at Mass, Rosary for the Poor souls in Purgatory with Illustrations, other Devotions for the Departed, Offering and gifts for the poor souls, the Flowers of the poor souls, and Officium Defunctorum—Office for the Dead	1	14
As good As gold; by Wilhelm Herchenback; translated by Josephine Black. Fcap. 3vo. cloth, extra gilt	1	4
Ancient and Modern Library of Theological Literature, Vol. I. Massilon's Sermons, cloth, uncut edges	0	10
Armourer of Solingen, and Wrongfully Accused; By Wilhelm Herchenback. Translated from the German; by H. J. Gill, M.A.T.C.D., with eight Illustrations, Crown 8vo. cloth extra ...	2	4
Account of some favours obtained through the Intercession of the Blessed John Baptist De La Sale, Founder of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools	0	5
A Rule of Christian Life, written and practised by the noble young Lady Maria Franchi De Cavaliere, Child of Mary, and preceded by some particulars respecting her life, by the Rev. Francis Xavier Rondina, S. J. Translated from the Italian, with the editor's permission; by Richard J. Webb, M.A.,	0	10
Before Our Lord Came: An Old Testament History for Little Children; By Lady Amabel Kerr. "Lady Amabel Kerr tells the children her story with a charming simplicity, and with a wonderful freedom from sermonizing. Not a 'dry' word will a child find from beginning to end; & if the truth be told, children of an older growth will not easily let the book go till they have read it through. We may add that the full page woodcuts are in admirable taste, and will help to make the book popular"—Month. Profusely Illustrated, cloth gilt	1	10
Catechism of the Vows, for the use of Persons consecrated to God in the Religious state; by the Revd. Father Peter Cotel, S. J.	0	10
Catholic Home Almanac with Illustrations	0	10
Chapters on the Parables of our Lord; by the Rev H. J. Coleridge, S. J. (Quarterly Series)..	4	12
Christmas Legends. Translated from the German; by O. S. B.	1	0
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When answering this advertisement kindly name this paper.

NEW SEASON'S
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Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

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CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
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REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
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COROMANDELS
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Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
The hit of the Season.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of Major H. O. SELBY, R. E., a representative of E. Ward having resigned his office as a Councillor, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, the 29th July, 1890, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th July, 1890.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No tradee advertisements are admitted under this scale

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

CAT'S-EYES.—From Rs. 40 to Rs. 550. The more expensive ones are of striking resemblance. Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Dealers in Precious Stones, &c. Bombay and Poona.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

THE efficacy of MOTIVALA'S preparations, viz., Cough Pills, Dysentrodyne and Diarrhœa Drops, Dinner Pills, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, has been certified by very numerous European and Native Gentlemen, merchants, Civil and Military Officers, and qualified Medical Practitioners. For Handbills containing certificates of cures, apply to B. S. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

BRACKETS! BRACKETS!! Those desirous of decoratiog Houses with Wall and Corner Brackets, would do well to see our varied stock before buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BACK BAY BATHS.—NOTICE—THE BATHS will be CLOSED for Repairs on MONDAY, 14th July.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, FRENCH MILLINER, is now offering her Selected stock for sale either separately or entire, consisting of stylishly trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets for Ladies and Children, Feathers, Veiling, Rich Laces, and a handsome Assortment of Sash and other Ribbons. IMMENSE REDUCTION, for cash only. An early Inspection is invited.—Albert Buildings, 1st Floor, Fort, Bombay.

ITALIAN LEMONS, for Sale, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES; will go in any position; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

WANTED, for the Current Term, a LECTURER in English for the Samaldas College, with a salary of Rs. 100 (one hundred). Apply with testimonials to CHAMPAKLAL MANEKLAL, Secretary, Samaldas College Board, Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, at Middle Colaba, the GROUND FLOOR of a well-situated airy BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 110, at present in the occupation of Captain Kendall, Apply to GEYER and Co., Ld.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 20, Medows Street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a Home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR the Poona Season!! New Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Millinery, Gloves' Sunnshades, &c., Ladies' own Material made up stylishly and promptly. MACKAY and Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, Rampart Row, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,370,000. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and charged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Now only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KANGA WALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHAGLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Tin Boxes—Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-8, and 18. Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8, and 8-8. PALEKAR and Co.,—Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE only Firm in Bombay who REPAIRS WATCHES with one year's guarantee. Charges moderate. Note an advantage no other Firm allows.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Deini, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Badliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transitto address.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned—
A quantity of rice, grain-sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 11th July, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of building materials at the Sassoon Spinning and Wg. Co., Limited, Tank Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of building materials, consisting of windows, tiles, rafters, bricks, doors, stones, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters—
6 bales printing and writing papers, 38, 48, 50, 53 and 63 lbs.
By order of the R. A. Officers' Mess—
180 pints claret and 27 bottles milk punch.
Also the property of Surgeon-Major Burroughs, consisting of medical books, bedsteads, bookstands, writing tables, corner cabinet, cupboards and other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong built victoria in good order.
1 strong Bareilly cart, in very good order.
The property of a gentleman proceeding up-country—
1 strong dog-cart in very good order, with a chestnut country-bred horse and harness.
1 single-seated glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in very good order.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shaik Mahomed Ally Ebrahim, and at the risk of Tulluckchund Bhaichand, out of others, the following quantities of valuable pearls—
1 rakam budla pearls.
1 rakam magaz pearls.
1 (single) pearl.
1 box containing 25 pearls.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the late James Darrazh, Esq., of Alepp y—
47 keyless and key winding, hunter, half-hunter, and open-faced silver watches of various sizes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND OLD STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—
A lot of unserviceable and old stores in convenient lots, consisting of empty crates, packing cases, casks, barrels, cans and drums, telegraph materials and wires, mine packing case lining, cast, steel files, iron chain, broken glass, leather and rubber cuttings, old lamps, furniture, waste paper and old clothing, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND SURPLUS STORES at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables at Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of old and surplus stores, consiting of glass windows, ladders, curry combs and brushes, old leather and harness scrap bar iron, cast-iron railings cast and wrought-iron scrap, old rails, horse shoes, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as Jamsetjee Codawater-walla's house, at Dhobie Talao, or Girgaum Road.
Under instructions from the executrix of the Will of the late Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Amaria, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, *viz*:—
All that piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3811 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Collector's old Nos. 215 and 571, new Nos. 1667 and 2691, old survey No. 7, new survey No. 2231, together with the tenements, buildings or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2052 and street Nos. 4, 6, and 8, situate on the west side of Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, in the sub-district of Fort, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Dhobie Talao or Girgaum Road, on the west partly by the property of Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy and partly by a cross lane, on the north by the Dhobie Talao 2nd Lane, and on the south by the Dhobie Talao 1st Lane.
The house is situated close to the Dhobie Talao tank and is open on all four sides. It yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 350, and the ground rent is only Re. 1-5-2 per year.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardaseer F. Unwalla, solicitor for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Vullubjee Poonjabhoy, and on account and the risk of Mr. William Grossmann—
75 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of Goolam Baba Mill, Nos. 20s Calcutta tie.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, muslins.
50 drums, each 5 imperial gallons, patent raw oil.
On account and at the risk of Tribhowandas Jugjeewundas—

T J 578-82	5 cases, each 125 pieces, 35 in. 18 yds., white
B 1	mulls.
606-11	
640-45, 650-1	12 cases, each 125 pieces, 37 in. white mulls.
617 637-31	14 cases, each 100 pisces, 26 in. 18 yds., white
646-49, 652-55	jacconets.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Sooleman-jee Jafferjee—

G C 45584-88	10 cases ruby, pound beads, size A. B. C. and
45876-80	D.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebram Peerkhan—
4 casks 26 cwt genuine white zinc paint, ex s s. Shanghai.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases, each one dozen hanging lamps, each 50 candle horse-power.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 do. do double-seated brougham.
1 ligth serviceable victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., on account of the underwriters.
6 rolls cylinder fillets of No. 90s wire, 2 inches wide, spaced mild steel round wire or India rubber foundation, each roll 314 feet long, damaged, per s.s Clan Graham.
On view at the Rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF PEARL DIAMOND, AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned—
1 pair pearl rafflus.
1 do bangles.
1 brilliant and emerald ear-ring.
2 ruby rings.
1 lady's gold hunting watch, with gold chain.
1 lady's gold open-faced watch, with gold chain.
And on account and at the risk of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co.—
1 emerald and diamond brooch, containing one emeraid, weighing about 18 ruttees.
The above will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., under the instructions of the mortgagees and at the expense and risk of the mortgagors Peerbhai Veerjee, Fazulbhai Peerbhai and Rehmoobhai Peerbhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 307, new No. 2070, old survey No. 53, and new survey No. 7053, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadher Shastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Motta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Rauljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built thereon, fronting the Gowalia Tank aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3375, and a new messuage, workshop, or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or the said Fazulbhai Peerbhai, as his tenant.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1890.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited.)

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Six months ending 31st March, 1890, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 16th instant on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By Order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Bombay, July 1, 1890.

THE EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY Co., LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

HEAD OFFICE BOARD.

G. W. Campbell, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co. Chairman.
E. E. Barclay, Esq., Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co.
J. E. Borland, Esq., Messrs. Steel, Brothers & Co.
James Hora, Esq., Director, Trust and Agency Company of Australasia.
Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., late British Resident of Perak.
William Paterson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons.
ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, fully-paid shares, and other approved securities.
All particulars obtainable from
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Elphinstone Circle.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)

THE LIQUIDATORS are PREPARED to receive TENDERS up to 15th July, 1890, for the PURCHASE of the IMMOVEABLE and MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their Office, Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazaar Street.

JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNAN,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 30th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—38a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075.
REST ..... „ 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .....5 per cent. per annum, and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,

Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE.

Authorized Capital .....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... „ 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 6)
Ditto 6 „ 5 } Per cent.
Ditto 3 „ 4 } Per annum.
Ditto 1 „ 2)

STERLING DEPOSITS.

Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.

Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1,95
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	310
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	395xd
Bombay Cotton Brgul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	157½
Colaba	5	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	380
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,25
Fort	400	250	...	...	185
French	100	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	53
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munnar M	3,125	400	400	50	445
New Bestar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	555
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	365
Sassoon	800	500	500	50	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	120	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	25	500
Volkart	..	1,000	all	50	480
				60	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	530
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	335
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	410
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	427½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	320
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	330
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	235
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	735
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	742½
Madras United	360	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,165
Masagon	5,000	250	250	5	80
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,525xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	30	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	30
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	970
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,140
nolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Swadeshi Mills	30,0	500	500	Nil.	220
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
estern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	510
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	125
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,350
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33½	740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	60 Dvd.	700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	500	100	70	...	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	12
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,600	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	60
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	55
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,400
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	89
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,150
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-4-6
Carolas	335
Mexican Dollars	262
Five-Franc Pieces	255
Bar Silver, 17/ bottemess	106-8
Gold Leaf	21
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	21-5
Australian Gold, 100 touch	21-4
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	21-4
Pekin do	20-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cen	102 11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	nom.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris(can	320
Port Trust 5p	97½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The followihg vessels sailed yesterday :—Singapore (s), for Genoa ; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool ; Niagara (s), Antwerp ; Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, direct per extra s. s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—There will be a pick-up polo match at the Back Bay Baths, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday. Teams will be chosen on the spot.

POLO ON THE MAIDAN.—There will be a polo match this evening, commencing at 5-15 p. m. :—The Fort (Stripes.)—Messrs. Barton (captain), Prevost, Steel, and Bateson *vs.* The World (Whites.)—Messrs. Gray, (captain), Phillips, Lovett, and Boyd.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—Shaik Peeroo Shaik Sinoo, residing at Marine Lines, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 25-8, from his box on Wednesday last, which he found broken open.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Goverdundass Narseedass, residing at Bhoiwada 2nd Street, reports the theft of currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 13-10, from a box in his room on Wednesday evening last.

A GOLD CHAIN LOST.—Balcrishna Ambanath, residing at Thakord war, reports the loss of a gold chain, weighing 4 tolas, valued at Rs. 80, which was given by one of his older children to a child of his, aged two years, to play with, on Wednesday last.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ramchandra Gangadhar Gazre, late a surveyor in the Revenue Survey Department, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE GOA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Senhor F. Meyrelles Do Canto, the Consul-General of Portugal in Bombay, has announced to the public in British India that the Goa Government have placed funds in his hands for the conveyance of articles to Goa, destined for the forthcoming Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Goa. He also promises to furnish any detailed information on the subject on application to him.

FOOTBALL (RUGBY).—To-day (Friday) on the Cooperage, at 5-20 p.m., a football match will be played :—Sides A.-M. Colored Jerseys, Backs—McCausland Bolton, Tudor-Jones, Hewitt, E. Waller, and Meredith ; forward—Allen, Firth, Cleveland, Creagh, Joyce, Fisher, McCarthy, Miles, Munro, Muirhead *vs.* N.-Z. White Jerseys, Backs—St. Paul, Reid, Ross, F. Waller, W. Waller, and Potts ; forwards—J. Waller, Stewart, Symes, Schofield, Steel, Nash, Pincent, Winkler, and Flower.

THE COLLISION AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.—The case in which John Alexius stands charged with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing a collision between two trains, at the Victoria Terminus, was again called on before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court. After another witness had been examiner and cross-examined the case was again further adjourned until Saturday, at 4 p.m., when his Worship will give his decision.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Jamaloodin Kamaloodin was charged by Moonshi Hassan Mahomed, Chief Constable, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by travelling to the Grant Road Station by the up-passenger train without a ticket on the 8th instant. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mooljee Luda *alias* Deen Mahomed Nubbeebux was brought up on remand, and charged by Chief Constable Moonshi Hassan Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found loitering by night, at the Churney Road Railway Station, on the 4th instant, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The accused against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was called upon by the Magistrate, to furnish a security in the sum of Rs. 500, for his future good behaviour, but, on his failing to do so, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla, respecting the death of Juggonnath Punnalal, aged 60 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 26th April last. Deceased, on his admission in the jail on that date, was in a bad state of health, suffering from chronic diarrhœa. Four days afterwards he was admitted to the jail hospital for the same disease, and was discharged to the convalescent ward on the 21st May last. He was again admitted into the jail hospital on the 1st June, and on the 3rd July while still in hospital double pneumonia set in. He grew very weak, could not take food, and died at 6-20 p. m. on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of Juggonath Punnalal was caused by pneumonia.

TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following are the winning numbers of the Tramway prizes :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line	Down	2	167263
Special	Line	Up	½	399776
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line	Up	2	C139906
Red	,,	,,	,,	C036066
Special	,,	Down	1½	C230074
Red	,,	Up	,,	C092745
Special	,,	Down	1	E183047
,,	,,	Up	,,	D726433
,,	,,	,,	,,	D672925
Green	,,	,,	,,	D342731
,,	,,	Down	,,	D293293
Yellow	,,	Up	,,	D241649
,,	,,	,,	,,	D219164
Lavender	,,	,,	,,	C693724
Blue	,,	,,	,,	C581122
,,	,,	,,	,,	C574525
Lavender	,,	,,	½	C148130

A PICK-POCKET IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Moonshi Hassan Mahomed, the Chief Constable of the B. B. C. I. Railway Police, charged Kisson Sonoo, a *Koonbi* by caste, and a native of Tirola, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 120 in currency notes, and a gold ring, valued at Rs. 7, from the pocket of Abdool Hoosain Moola Lookmanjee, while travelling in a third class carriage of the up-passenger train on the 8th instant. Complainant is a cloth merchant, who had been on a visit to Surat and returned by the ordinary passenger train and alighted at the Grant Road Station at 6 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. He travelled in a third class carriage in which there were four or five other passengers. The accused got into the same compartment at Nowsaree. After leaving Billimoria Station, complainant fell asleep till the train arrived at Verar Station. He then missed his purse which contained one currency note for Rs. 100, and one for Rs. 20, and a gold ring, valued at Rs. 7, from his *bundee* pocket, and also found that the pocket had been cut by some sharp instrument. Complainant looked round and found that the other passengers were still in the compartment, but not the accused. On the train arriving at Grant Road Station complainant made a report to the police of the loss he had sustained. At the same time he also saw the accused hurriedly moving towards the entrance gate of the platform. He pointed the man out to the police, who seized him and searched him. On examining his shoes a hundred-rupee note was found in one shoe and a twenty-rupee note in the other ; the gold ring and the purse were not found. The accused pleaded not guilty, and in his defence said it was true the notes were found in his shoes, but he did not know who put them there. He had no witnesses toconall on his behalf. Kisson Sonoo was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches :—On the last day of June 1888, Rs. 13,49,83,000 ; of June 1889, Rs. 13,37,29,000 ; and of June 1890, Rs. 13,88,33,000.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASES.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Farran and a Special Jury, the last of the Bhownugger defamation cases was disposed of.

At the sitting of the Court, the Advocate-General stated that there was another case against Babajee Ganput Pinglay, the printer of the *Exposure Gazette*, by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, who did not wish to proceed with it ; and the learned counsel therefore applied, under Section 304 of the Code, for leave to withdraw the charge. The application was granted.

Dr. Krishnarao Baburao Bullel was then charged with defaming Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee in the *Exposure Gazette* of the 5th February, 1890, and with abetting the publication of certain imputations against Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee in the *Exposure Gazette* of the 5th Feburary, the offence being committed in consequence of such abetment. In the first instance the prisoner was charged as a co-principal with Brahmachari and others ; and in the second instance as an abettor with Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb and others, the offence being committed in consequence of such abetment. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, with Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :—

Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, foreman.

Mr. H. B. Thurburn.	Mr. G. R. Lyon.
Mr. Munjee Currimbhoy.	Mr. A. G. Crisp.
Mr. R. S. Campbell.	Mr. Geo. Lund.
Mr. C. H. Armstrong.	Mr. Geo. Clark.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said that in that Court they recently had had a surfeit of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette* cases, and it was the lot of that jury to come in for the last, but he was happy to anticipate the lightest of the series of those cases. This was the lightest case for the reason, firstly, that the charge again the accused applied to only one number of the *Exposure Gazette*, namely, No. 3 of the series of the leaflets, and, secondly, that he anticipated that the defence would be confined to the primary and simple issue, whether the accused was concerned in a particular number of the *Gazette* would not be extended as had been done in some of the previous cases in which abortive attempts were made to justify the imputations contained in the three numbers of the *Gazette*. The jury had also a further security in this case that its duration would not be unduly prolonged. The accused was defended by counsel, and was of a much higher standard of intelligence than the individuals whom it was the misfortune of the prosecution to have for the last three days. The *Gazette* in question was one of the three publications, which contained imputations on the State of Bhownugger and the administrators of that State of a highly injurious character,—imputations which, it would be a mere affectation to deal with as other than of the most libellous character if they were not justified. Among the imputations made in the *Gazette* were those of bribery, corruption, murder, and abetment of murder, and other offences, which need not be more distinctly alluded to, but which were enough to bring them home within the definition of the Penal Code. The learned counsel thought it proper here to mention that the two prisoners, who were charged with the principal offence of libel, were convicted on the day previous by that Court.

Mr. Russell : I submit that does not effect my client.

His Lordship : You are charged with the abetment of the offence, and it is, therefore, necessay to allude to the conviction.

The Advocate-General observed that he would be the last man to say anything that would be unfair to the accused. He should not dream of making any statement of that kind unless he knew that it was perfectly proper and material and absolutely necessary to prove the case of the prosecution. The prisoners Brahmachari and Chagan were convicted on the day previous by that Court of the primary offence of publishing, amongst other numbers, the third number of the *Gazette*. There were two charges against the accused, namely, that he was a co-principal in the publication of the No. 3 *Gazette*, and that he was the abettor of the two individuals who were convicted on the day previous. So far as the charge against the prisoner was concerned, it was based upon theory of the prosecution which would be supported by evidence that the prisoner was the writer of the manuscript from which the third number of the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette* was printed. Although the accused was not the actual publisher or the printer of the *Gazette*, yet it would be proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the manuscript was in his handwriting. That was a *prima facie* proof that the accused authorised or directed the printing or publishing of it, although it was open to him to say that he did write it, but never authorised the publication of it. That was the law on the subject, and the learned counsel anticipated that his lordship would bear him out in what he had said. (The learned counsel cites three English cases to the Court in support of his statement.) It mattered not to the prosecution that in the result whether the jury found the accused guilty of being the principal or the abettor of the offence. What the prosecution wanted to bring home to the accused and prove against him was a constructive publication by virtue of his having written the manuscript from which the *Gazette* was published. The second branch of the case as to the accused's abetting the other two persons, would be founded upon the evidence of persons, who would say that the two men, who had been already convicted, were constantly in the company of the accused at his house, and had conversation with them in regard to the *Gazette*. There would also be the evidence of a Bombay Police Inspector, who happened to go to the house of the accused to effect a search-warraat, to say that when he went to the house he asked if Chagan, one of the two men who have been convicted, would be found there, the accused said that Chagan was not there, but he (the police officer) afterwards found Chagan and his mistress Radha seated in the interior of the house. The first charge would be divided into two branches. With regard to the first branch a number of individuals would speak to their belief that the handwriting of the manuscript of the *Gazette* No. 3, and in particular the handwriting of a scrap of paper, the postscript to the *Gazette*, was in the handwriting of the accused. The second class of evidence would be the evidence of two experts, Mr. Terry and Mr. Bapuji Dinanath, who were skilled professional men in such matters, had examined the manuscript placed before them with a number of other genuine signatures of the accused. The prosecution would submit a number of papers in the handwriting of the accused, and it would be for the jury to decide if the handwriting in the manuscript was not the same in the documents produced. The accused was a medical man, who called himself a doctor, but they were not aware what his credentials for that title was. If there was a good and sufficient credential, the Advocate-General had no doubt that the counsel representing the accused would produce it. At all events he was a medical practitioner in Bombay. From the year 1875 onwards the accused was in the service of the Bhownugger State in a subordinate position in the medical department—an apothecary or something of that sort. He remained in the service of the State from the year 1875 down to 1884. He then left and went to Europe and also to America, and returned with a certain number of certificates, and in 1887 he was again in Bombay on leave of absence during the three years without pay. On his return instead of reverting to his appointment in the Bhownugger State, he tried to settle in Bombay, and the Durbar very considerately allowed him to retain his lien in the service of the State until 1890, so that he was for six years, although without pay on leave of absence with the right of reverting to his appointment. At the beginning of the present year the accused was told either to return to his appointment or to abandon his lien on the same as they wanted to fill up the post, but the accused threatened to resign. Dr. Burjorjee, the complainant, had been residing at Bhownugger for the last twenty years, and for the whole of that time he was the head of the department, and as such had ample and frequent opportunities of seeing the accused's English handwriting. The medical records of the State were full of papers purporting to bear the signatures and other handwritings of the accused received from him in the ordinary course of business by the department. Dr. Burjorjee would submit these documents for the purpose of comparison, and it would be for the jury to say whether the handwriting in question was or was not that of the accused. The documents, among other papers, included letters written during the last year by the accused to different members of the Bhownugger administration asking from the Thakore Saheb downwards for re-instatement or a better appointment than he had. These applications were not acceded to. The long and short of the whole story was that the authorities at Bhownugger did not care to have the accused back, and the latter, therefore, naturally became disappointed. The prosecution suggested that the documents in question showed the participation of the accused in the libels on the State. In the year 1888 there was a complete change in the regime at Bhownugger. Instead of the previous administration by the Nagars, the Thakore Saheb had about that time appointed a Council, consisting of Mr. Sims, Mr. Muncherjee, and two Brahmin gentlemen, whether rightly or wrongly the accused thought that his disappointment was due to the new administration. At all events if the accused did take part in the publication of the gross libels on the new administration, there was one or two features in the No. 3 *Gazette*, which the learned counsel was entitled to refer to and to suggest that the persons alluded to in it was the accused. The learned counsel read the following paragraph from the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, No. 3 :—"A clever and experienced doctor from Bombay, who was serving under the orders of Dr. Burjorjee, happened by the skill and knowledge of his profession which he possessed, to secure the confidence and esteem of the people of Bhownugger. This was enough to excite the envy of his superior ; his anger flared up ; the Bombay physician was unjustly accused and oppressed, and the poor fellow would have suffered much worse, had he not had in the nick of time the prudence and precaution of beating a precipitate retreat to Bombay." The clever Bombay M. D., the learned counsel said, referred to in the above para. was the accused, "who was serving under the orders of Dr. Burjorjee." The slip of paper purporting to bear the handwriting of the accused was produced by Byramjeee Khansaheb, who was an accomplice with Brahmachari and Chagan, and given up to the complainant's solicitor in this case. Khanaaheb would say that the paper was given to him by Chagan, who was perfectly ignorant of the English language in which the paper was written. The prosecution did not wish to press the matter unduly against the accused, but at the same time it must be mentioned that they believed that there was a reasonable ground for submitting a case to a jury.

Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, examined by the Advocate-General, said : I have been living at Bhownuggur for the last twenty years, and am head of the medical department there. I have known the prisoner for the last fifteen years. He was employed in the Bhownugger State from 1875 to 1884 as an hospital assistant. His salary in 1884 was Rs. 70 a month. In that year he left Bhownugger on leave. He was absent from India about three years. He retained a lieu on his post. He applied for, and was granted extensions of leave from time to time until about the end of 1890. Further extension was refused to him then, and he resigned. He had been making applications to the Durbar for higher posts than he previously occupied, and those applications were not granted. In April last I come to Bombay in connection with the present prosecutions. I attended at the Fort Police Court and saw certain documents. (Document produced.) I recognise this document. I formed an opinion as to whose handwriting it was, and I still retain the opinion that it is in the handwriting of the prisoner. This manuscript is the counterpart of the *Exposure Gazette* No. 3. I first saw the document E. at the house of Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the solicitors for the prosecution. Byramjee Khansaheb produced the document E in the presence of several persons who were present. I and Mr. Muncherjee examined the document. I formed an opinion, which I still retain, that the document is in the handwriting of the prisoner. It is this postscript to the *Exposure Gazette* No. 3. The heading of the postcript is not in the prisoner's handwriting, and is in different ink. There are erasures and interlineations in the body of the document which are not in the prisoner's handwriting. Exhibit G comprises four documents which are altogether in the prisoner's handwriting. (Witness identifies the handwriting of the prisoner in several other documents.)

Byramjee Khansaheb was charged in connection with the *Exposure Gazette*, and the charge had since been withdrawn by the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—I did not know that prisoner obtained at New York the diploma of an M. D. I saw copies of his certificates which were sent to the Durbar. I gave prisoner a certificate, which I signed on the 11th February, 1890. The accused returned it "with thanks." The statements in my certificate are true. My information in this case was filed on the 30th April last. I was never envious of the accused or angry with him. He never suffered at my hands. I first saw the Khansaheb on the 27th April. He was at Mr. Hormusjee's house when I went there : I do not know who had sent for him. The accused had a dispensary in Bombay. I don't know that the accused attended the woman Radha as a medical man. I did not think it advisable to write and ask the accused if he was concerned with these libels.

To the Advocate-General.—The reference in the *Exposure Gazette* to a "player and [illegible] Bombay [illegible]" is a reference to the prisoner.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E, examined by the Advocate-General, said : I have known the prisoner about eight years and am familiar with his handwriting. In the first place, he used to write to me, and I have seen his writing very often in letters written by him to the Thakore Saheb and in other writings, he being a State servant. (Exhibit D produced.) I saw it on the day when the printer Pinglay was arrested. He produced the document, immediately after his arrest, at the Girgaum Police chowkey, with other papers. I formed my opinion, which I still retain, that the writer of those papers was the prisoner, (Exhibit E produced.) I saw this paper at Mr. Hormusjee's bungalow, on the 27th April last, in the presence of others. Khansaheb produced it. The complainant Dr. Burjorjee, myself, Mr. Hormusjee Chichgar, and others were present on the occasion. I formed an opinion that the document was in the prisoner's handwriting with the exception of the postscript and the interlineations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—I had laid an information against the Khansaheb. (Letter addressed to witness by Khansaheb produced, and read to jury by Mr. Russell.) After receiving the letter, I formed no particular idea of the writer's respectability. I simply read the letter and laid it by. The 1st November is the date of the *Exposure Gazette*. I think the writer of the letters, the Khansaheb, was foolish. I consider the letters were disreputable. At Mr. Hormusjee's house Khansaheb produced the article, and said it was handed to him as having been written by the prisoner.

Re-examined,—I took not the slightest notice of the letters written to me by the Khansaheb. Along with the Exhibit E., he produced a Gujeratee document, which, he said, was Chagan's. That document was proved against Chagan. I have never given Khansaheb one pice. The prosecution against him was withdrawn, because he made from the very first the best amends he could. Khansaheb mentioned that Exhibit E was given to him by Chagan and Brahmachari as having been written by the prisoner.

Shewshunker Narotum, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was "clerk in the medical department at Bhownugger. He had been eleven years in the department, and knew the prisoner when he was in the Bhownugger State service. Witness had seen him write English, and had often seen his writing. Witness believed that Exhibits D and E were in the prisoner's handwriting. The heading and interlineations in Exhibit E were not in prisoner's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—I came here by order of my superiors. When we arrived at the police office Mr. Muncherjee showed me the papers. He did not tell me for what object the papers were to be produced. I did not know what I was to be asked to state. On the 5th June, I attended the police office with Mr. Hormusjee, solicitor. There is a general similarity in the writing of Exhibits D, and E. In Exhibit D. I think, an attempt is made by the writer to disguise the handwriting, Exhibit E is the man's natural handwriting. I can read and write English. I had learned English as far as the Fourth Standard at Bhownugger.

Re-examined.—On the two occasions referred to, I went to the police office, not chowkey.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, recalled, said, he heard the last witness's evidence. His evidence was correct. The documents shown to the last witness were all the documents handed over by the printer Pinglay, and among them was the manuscript of the *Exposure Gazette*, Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, solicitor for the prosecution, said he was present with Shewshunker at the police office on the 5th inst. Shewshunker was shown the manuscript of *Exposure Gazette*, Nos. 1 and 2, manuscript alterations and additions in proof, sheets, and the manuscript of No. 3. No charge had yet been made against any one as regarded No. 1.

Bomonjee Dajibhoy, examined by the Advocate-General, said, he was head compounder at the Jeswatsingjee Dispensary, and had been in the medical service at Bhownugger above fifteen years. Witness knew the prisoner and was acquainted with his writing. On the 5th June last witness saw Exhibit D., which, he believed, was in the prisoner's handwriting. Exhibit E. was also in prisoner's handwriting except the postscript and the interlineations.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—I first saw the exhibits at the police office, together with other papers. Shewshunker and Mr. Hormusjee Solicitor were present there. I arrived in Bombay on the 4th June, a day before my examination. I read and write English, having learned English up to the Fourth Standard. Nobody directed my attention to the postscript of Exhibit E. The handwriting of E is natural, not that of D.

Mr. Bapujee Dinanath, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was an interpreter of the Small Causes Court, and professed to be an expert in handwriting, and had been examined as a witness more than a hundred times. Witness had compared Exhibit D, with other documents, and formed an opinion that they were all written by the same hand. An attempt had been made in D to disguise the writing. Comparing D with E witness was of opinion that the writer of both was one and the same person. E was more freely written of the two.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—I cannot give the proportion in which my opinions regarding handwriting have proved wrong. There is not a distinct individuality between the handwriting of D and E.

Mr. Henry A. Wilson, Inspector of Police, searched a house at Kalbadevi, where Chagan was said to reside. It was about 6 a.m. witness first saw the prisoner, whom he asked whether Chagan lived in the house. Prisoner said he did not live there. Witness insisted on looking for him, and in an inner room found Chagan, a woman, and a child. Chagan was apparently dressing ; and the woman was sitting on a bedding rolled up against the wall. Prisoner had put an obstruction in witness's way, and he afterwards gave no explanation, but disappeared.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.—It is a large house, but the floor, where I saw him, is entirely occupied by the prisoner. He has a dispensary there. He said if I wanted to search, I should get a warrant. Prisoner did not say that Chagan lived in a back room ; but he said Chagan did not live there, and was not there. He did not refer me to a back room. When I was going thither, he said it was his private kitchen. He tried to obstruct me in searching the place. I don't know that prisoner has said all along that Chagan lived in the same house with him. Prisoner resented my searching his room. I went away after searching Chagan's room.

Jamsetjee Bomonjee Patel, a photographer, had his shop opposite the prisoner's house. Witness knew Chagan and also Br

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

ON the principal lines of business in either branch of our trade—Cotton and Piece-Goods—there has been no change since the date of our last report, both markets having remained very quiet in the absence of any stimulus to renewed animation under present circumstances. In Wheat, however, there has been much more doing, owing to a brisk export demand having set in, and prices have advanced in a strong market. Seeds have been comparatively neglected, but are unchanged in value. The course of Exchange has been upward throughout the week, strengthened latterly by reassuring news concerning the governing metal and, though the market was quieter at closing, rates are this evening 3-16d. higher than they were a week ago. Money continues to become more plentiful, and a further reduction of one per cent. on the Presidency Bank's rates has been made. Government Paper is ¼ per cent. lower in Fours. Freights have become firm at rather higher rates, but with not much doing. Showery weather has prevailed at the Presidency; and reports from the Mofussil are generally favourable, advices from the Cotton-growing districts being, with a few exceptions, of a satisfactory tenor.

MONEY.—Greater ease in this market has continued to be felt, and the current of Money has still been flowing towards the Presidency Bank's coffers, the reduction of one per cent. in its rates last Thursday notwithstanding; though the increase in the Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued on Monday afternoon, of 20½ lakhs, was less, by some 10 lakhs, than that shown in the previous Return. It was noticeable that there had been a decrease of 20¾ lakhs in Private Deposits during the week ending last Saturday; but the quietude which had settled down upon business generally was emphatically marked by a large falling-off in Bills Discounted, which, together with a material decrease in Loans, made the net diminution in the trade demand some 16¼ lakhs. A further reduction of one per cent. was made by the directors at their board meeting this afternoon, and the minimum now stands at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE continued firm in tone on last mail-day at an advance of 1-32d. all round, on the rates given in our last weekly report, with more inclination on the part of the Banks to sell forward at an advance on ready rates; and future remittance was 1-32d. above current quotations. Business, however, was very dull in both directions. The market opened on Saturday at Friday's final quotations of 1s. 6 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 9-32d. Telegraphic, with three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 6 9-16d., and an advance of 1-32d. was established on these rates, with a firm feeling, news of higher quotations to the same extent, in Calcutta having helped to strengthen this market. Business was still very restricted. On Monday the tone was steady not to say firm at about Saturday's rates for Mercantile Bills, slightly higher for the Bank media of remittance. Forward Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 6⅝d. for October transfer; and 1s. 6 13-32d. was available for Demand forward; three months' sight Credits forward having been quoted at 1s. 6⅝d. The market was firm at opening on Tuesday, with Private Paper 1-32d. higher owing to dearer money at home; and, the strong feeling continuing, rates closed at an advance on the morning's rates both for Credits and remittance. Bank Demand was available for August-January delivery, at 1s. 6 7-16d.; and a transaction in Telegraphic was reported, between Banks, at 1s. 6 13-32d., for July-August transfer. Rates continued to advance yesterday, but the market was not excited in presence of news to hand from America concerning the governing metal. The general rate for three months' sight Credits for the mail was 1s. 6 11-16d.; but later on 1s. 6 23-32 to ¾d. were the rates. Bank remittance was also 1-32d. higher for future delivery. The market closed steady with ready rates 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than Tuesday evening's. Though Silver came ½d. per oz. higher at 43½d. this market has been very quiet and a little Bank Demand was done at 1s. 6½d. for the mail; but this rate was latterly only obtainable for forward delivery. Credits have been scarce at 1s. 6 11-16d. for the mail. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 6 15-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 6 13-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 19-32d.
Do.	4	"	1s. 6⅝d.
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 11-16d.
Credits	3	"	1s. 6 11-16d. to 23-32d
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 29-32d.
Documents	3	"	1s. 6 23-32d. to 1s. 6¾d
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 15-16d.
Francs	3	"	1·97¼d.
Do.	6	"	1·98½

The weekly official statement of Silver at the Mint give the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 2nd July, 1890,	Rs.	22,45,692
Silver received during the week	"	9,14,874
	Rs.	31,60,566
New coin paid during the week	"	1,60,960
	Rs.	29,99,606
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	3,90,686
	Rs.	33,90,292
Last week	"	30,87,416

GOVERNMENT PAPER was without further movement last Friday, the previous day's closing rate of 102 15-16 having ruled both for Money and Account, with buyers on both lines at the quotation. The market remained steady on Saturday at the previous day's closing rates, both for cash and the July account, for Four per cents.; but with sellers for the settlement at the rate; not much business, however, having been done on either line. On Monday the feeling was quiet and weaker, the cash price for Fours having receded to 102⅞ in the earlier part of the day, and thereafter to 102 13-16, at which it closed. For the next account the rate became 102 13-16, and afterwards 102¾, the July settlement being called 1-16 per cent. lower; but few bargains were booked, and little done for Money. Tuesday was a quiet day in this market, scarcely any business having transpired either for Money or Account. The cash price of Fours remained steady at 102-13-16, at which it closed, with buyers; and for the two next settlements 102 13-16 and 102¾, also with buyers at the rates, were quoted, respectively, The feeling continued very quiet yesterday, and without important movement in rates, 102 13-16 for Fours for cash; 102¾ for the present month's settlement; and 102 11-16 for the August account having been the rates throughout the day with buyers for account thereat, but very little booked. To-day the Market has been decidedly weaker and Fours for cash and the next settlement have declined to 102 11-16, while for the August account 102⅝ became the rate. The price of 4½ per cents. is quoted ¾ per cent. lower than it was a week ago at 104¼.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 104½. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 97½.

SHARES have been dealt in to a fair extent during the week, and prices of Cotton Mill Shares are in a number of cases higher than they were a week ago; though, in a smaller proportion of cases, there has been a decline. Alliance, Hindustan, and Mazagon have advanced Rs. 5; Queen Rs. 2½; Anglo-Indian Rs. 3; David Rs. 7½; Khatao Mucconji, Jewraz Balloo, Howard and Bullough, and Framji Petit Rs. 10 each, Empress and City of Bombay, Rs. 15; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 17½; and Western India and Coorla Rs. 20 each, Imperial, on the other hand, are Rs. 20 lower; Star of India and Bombay United have declined Rs. 10; and Oriental, Jamshed, and James Greaves, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Mofussil and Munmar are Rs. 5 higher; Colaba Press have advanced Rs. 10; and New Indian, Rs. 3¾; Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower. In miscellaneus shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 30 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the new. Bombay Fire are Rs. 30 down. Marcks and Co. and Treacher and Co. are Rs. 20 lower; Phillips and Co. have declined Rs. 38; Soundy and Co. are Rs. 6 lower; Southwell and Austin have declined Rs. 10; Maharanee Ice are Rs. 13 down; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 1½ lower; Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 25 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS—Up-country buyers of staple Grey Goods are operating in only a hand-to-mouth way, expecting a lower range of rates in a short time; and dealers are willing sellers, even at a small reduction in prices for standard qualities and makes. Rates are weakening and stocks are accumulating. Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, and Printed Goods are very quiet, and rates are barely maintained. A few bazaar dealers have made large purchases of Bombay-made *Dhoties* and *Chaders* at full current rates, Zanzibar buyers also being eager purchasers; but we call the tone of the market quiet at closing. The off-take of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the past week is estimated at about 2,600 packages; the clearances of Local Cloth at 2,000 bales.

YARN.—The market for Imported Twist keeps steady at previous rates, but only a moderate business has transpired during the past week. The sales of Local Spinnings at Hongkong during the fortnight ending on Wednesday last had reached about 8,000 bales, and when to these figures are added the sales at Shanghai and in Japan the total sums up nearly 12,000 bales for that period. Prices had fallen about half a dollar per bale, but Exchange which was Rs. 221 had advanced to Rs. 223. Things, here, have consequently been active, and the week's sales have reached 8,000 bales at almost the previous week's rates, the market having closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As.	5½ to 5¾	per lb.
"	" 8s "	"	5 3-16 to 5¼	"
"	" 10s "	"	5 3-16 to 5⅜	"
"	" 12s "	"	5 5-16 to 5⅝	"
"	" 16s "	"	5¾ to 6½	"
"	" 20s "	"	6½ to 6¾	"
"	" 24s "	"	6½ to 6⅞	"
"	" 30s "	"	7¼ to 8¼	"
"	" 40s "	"	9 to 9½	"

METALS.—Only a small business has been passing in Copper in a quiet market, and prices are half a rupee per cwt. lower. Yellow Metal has been taken to a moderate extent; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unaltered. Iron has been taken to a small extent only, and is unchanged in value, and quiet in tone.

COAL.—The receipts during the week have been heavy, and the landing charges consequently, considerably enhanced, causing a loss to the purchasers in landing. The volume of business done, however, has been large, but at some reduction in rates, sales having been effected of about 12,000 tons of Cardiff for "Rockliff" (3), "Worsley Hall (8), "Terra" and "Imaum" all shortly due, at Rs. 18 per ton. Some retail lots were placed of Davison's, at Rs. 17, and Powell's Duffryn, at Rs. 18¾ per ton, for shipment during the next two months; and since 700 tons of Davison's, just landed on the bunder, fetched Rs. 18 per ton. Stocks on the bunders are accumulating, but prices here being now under home quotations, shipment will, it is expected, begin to fall off. The market closes steady at our quotations, say,

Powell's Duffryn, ready, Rs. 18; forward, Rs. 18¦ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley, ready, Rs. 17; forward " 17 do.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a dull market for this staple, demand having been almost extinct, and transactions consequently upon the most limited scale. The market reopened with the same feeling on Monday; but on the following day more enquiry was felt, mainly from local spinners, and a good deal more was done, principally in Bengals and Dharwar; but the tone remained quiet, and yesterday, the demand having apparently been satisfied, the market resumed its previous want of animation. The principal lots taken during the week have been Dharwar, at Rs. 180-90; Bengals, at Rs. 171-82; Wadwan, at Rs. 163-90; Pachora, at Rs. 168½; Nugger, at Rs. 181; Berai, at Rs. 171-82; Veraval, at Rs. 158-9; Khangaum, as Rs. 183; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 180 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower for Belatee and Bhownugger, but otherwise unchanged from our quotations of a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton show, as might be expected a great falling off, the arrivals from this season's crop during the past week having been only 6,500 bales, against 14,500 bales last week, and 15,500 bales on the corresponding week last year; the excess in receipts of the crop this season compared with that of 1888-89 being reduced to 335,900 bales.

From the figures which we give below it will be seen that the Clearances of Cotton from this port Westward for the first six months of the present year were greater, by some 164,750 bales, or nearly 14⅜ per cent., than during the same period in 1889, the ports to which the principal increase has taken place being Hamburg, Liverpool, Venice, Antwerp, Havre, Bremen, and Dunkirk; while, except to London and Odessa, no considerable falling off is shown to any port.

The official Weather and Crop Reports, issued at the beginning of the week, stated that rain had fallen in all the Cotton districts, since the previous Thursday, excepting Barsee, Sholapur, Bellary, and Hubli, the heaviest fall having been at Broach, which had already received more than three-fourths of the average to the end of the present month. At Cawnpore, Nagpore, Oomraoti, Khangaum, and Dhulia also the fall had been comparatively heavy to date, the quantity registered in the last named district being over an inch in excess of the average to 31st instant. Sowing was making good progress in the Bengal circle; in the Oomraoti districts the plants were floursihing, and could hardly look better than they did at Barsee, though at Khangaum they required more rain. Sowing was completed at Broach, and a break in the weather was needed generally. In the Dhollera circle, rain had been general over the Bhownugger district; and sowing was making good progress at Veerumgaum; but absence of rain still prevented its commencement at Wadwan, while too heavy a fall had caused the same result at Dhollera itself. Rain was much needed at Sholapore. The Reports issued to-day show little change in the situation from the beginning of the week, except that a little rain had fallen in all the districts where none had been registered from the middle of last to the beginning of this week, with the exception of Barsee, where the Cotton plants required it. At Broach the plants were above ground; and at Dhollera and Bhownugger sowing had begun.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	187	= 4 13-32d.
Do Fully Good	" 177	= 4 3-16d
Do Good	" 168	= 3 31-32d
Belatee, Fine	" 188	= 4 13-32d
Do. Fully Good	" 180	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	" 176	= 4 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 210	= 4 29-32d
Do. Good do	" 2·2	4¾d.
Do. Fully Good Fair do	" 196	= 4 19-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 187	= 4 13-32d
Do. Good	" 180	= 4¼d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 208	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	" 188	= 4 13-32d
Do Good	" 181	= 4¼d.
S-G Dharwar Good	" 188	= 4 13-32d.
Westerns Good	" 198	= 4 21-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	380,800	288,000
Berar	423,000	407,000
Khandeish	291,000	294,500
Barsi and Nugger	150,000	153,000
Hingunghat	27,500	25,400
Broach	240,000	142,200
Dhollera	422,000	283,000
Sind and Persian	68,000	44,000
Compta and Dharwar	86,000	105,500
Westerns and Madras	8,700	18,500
	2,097,000	1,761,100

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	5,953	15,417	13,072
From 1st Jan. to 9th July	1,335,851	1,610,310	1,247,942
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,646	14,101	12,182
From 1st Jan. to 9th July	1,316,190	1,164,238	761,546
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	306	...	1,403
From 1st Jan. to 9th July	48,453	23,429	24,244

Comparative statement showing the actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1889 and 1890:—

To.	1889 F. P. Bales.	1890 F. P. Bales.	Increase or decrease. F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	313,854	269,266	+ 44,588
London	10,440	77,892	— 67,452
Hull	210	1,100	— 890
Marseilles	8,751	10,570	— 1,819
Havre	124,064	103,694	+ 20,370
Dunkirk	44,290	28,405	+ 15,885
Antwerp	210,092	188,773	+ 21,319
Ghent	9,513	11,122	— 1,609
Amsterdam	160	...	+ 160
Bremerhaven	...	110	— 110
Bremen	18,537	2,140	+ 16,397
Hamburg	1,42,555	54,448	+ 88,107
Barcelona	12,250	13,059	— 809
Genoa	1,07,887	1,02,698	+ 5,189
Naples	14,750	14,400	+ 350
Venice	75,285	49,132	+ 26,153
Leghorn	2,700	3,500	— 800
Trieste	1,87,166	1,79,683	+ 7,483
Piræus	700	520	+ 180
Odessa	24,930	34,770	— 9,840
Gottenburg	3,350	2,200	+ 1,150
Malmo	...	300	— 300
Narkoping	1,100	...	+ 1,100
Nykoping	200	...	+ 200
Stockholm	...	200	— 200
Christiania	...	100	— 100
Bergen	50	...	+ 50
Total	1,312,834	1,148,082	Net Inc. 164,752 = 14·35 per cent.

WHEAT.—This market remained steady, with only a moderate business passing until after the departure of last mail, the week closing with a firmer feeling, but without accession of business. On Monday, however, a brisk demand from shippers made itself felt, and considerable transactions took place, while dealers put up prices one anna per cwt. all round. The enquiry continued thereafter, and a large business was done, the price of Pessy, of both qualities advancing further half an anna on Tuesday, while again yesterday a further rise of one anna was established in all descriptions in a strong market.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been comparatively neglected throughout the week, in a quiet market, and only a small business has transpired on any day. Linseed has given way a little in value, and is now quoted at Rs. 6-7-6 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	58,331	80,242	87,033
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th July.	4,109,397	4,462,054	7,356,683
Linseed for the Week	14,486	46,130	21,458
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th July.	1,939,509	1,554,968	1,933,088
Rapeseed for the Week	1,204	51,637	37,506
Do. from 1st Jan to 9th July.	876,421	1,201,567	1,31,4,611
Gingelly Seed for the Week	2,093	696	827
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th July.	678,483	646,645	601,483

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.	39,514	75,052	311,831
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th July.	3,022,801	3,599,088	6,002,169
Linseed for the Week.	69,971	21,784	21,394
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th July.	1,571,533	1,412,455	1,653,150
Rapeseed for the Week.	22	14,169	24,834
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th July.	606,751	1,079,665	986,112
Gingelly Seed for the Week.	14,880	...	1,425
Do. from 1st Jan. to 9th July.	797,981	683,065	663,359

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOLOMON—July 10, at "The Woodlands," Malabar Hill, the wife of Henry Solomon, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—July 1, at Murree, the wife of Lieut-Colonel G M Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
RICE—July 3, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of James Rice, S I Railway, of a son.
TUDBALL—July 6, at Shahjehanpore, the wife of W Tudball, B C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT—July 1, at Murree, the beloved wife of Lieut-Colonel G M Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers.
HAMILTON—July 2, at Bangalore, of general debility and exhaustion, Robert Drummond Hamilton, Proprietor and Editor of *Hamilton's United Service Almanack*, aged 62 years and 10 months. Deeply and sincerely mourned.—English and Scotch papers please copy.
PEVERLEY—June 28, at Negheriting, Assam, of remittent fever, Robert Peverley, Manager of Borhalla Garden, Brahmapootra Tea Co.
WILLIAMS—July 1, at Phillour, of brain fever, George Henry Williams, Deputy Inspector of Police, aged 40 years, 7 months and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

THE protracted proceedings in the prosecution of the libellers of the Thakore of Bhownugger and Messrs. Sims, Bhownuggree, and Burjorjee came to an end yesterday, in the fifth of the defendants, Krishnajee Bullel, being acquitted through insufficiency of evidence connecting him with the libel. The chief of the offenders however, Brahmachari Sadanand, and his accomplice, Chagan Sunderjee, had already been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A nominal punishment had been imposed upon the printer of the defamatory publications, and the translator, a law agent, named Khansaheb, had had the good fortune to escape on turning Queen's evidence against the people whom he had served. There will be but one opinion as to the righteousness of the fate which has overtaken the Brahmachari and his chief accomplice, and that is that it is a thousand pities that the Penal Code withholds from those who commit outrages upon name and repute the severest of the retributions with which it visits the despoilers of person and property. Imprisonment without hard labour is too mild a penalty for such offences as those of which these two, at all events, of the prisoners were found guilty. For they had spared no one, and had stopped short of no form of infamy in making out their catalogue of accusations. If lying words, uttered with all the appearance of solemnity and reiterated *ad nauseam*, could kill the reputation of honest men, then the good name of the Bhownugger Chief and his officers would months ago have been as dead as Julius Cæsar. The Chief himself would have been pointed to as a depraved and cruel sensualist, the corrupter of the morals of the people, and the violator of all domestic sanctities. Those who have for years past been most prominently associated with him in the administration of his State would have passed amongst men as panderers to his pleasures and accomplices in his infamies, who were fattening themselves upon bribes and rewards for shameful service. If we speak in this periphrastic fashion of the accusations time after time brought against the Thakore and the three gentlemen upon whom the vials of defamation was poured out in such noxious streams, it is not in order to magnify but to conceal the offensiveness of the infamous publication to which the Brahmachari unblushingly put his name. For the *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette* is as unquotable as the darker pages in Juvenal. It should suffice to say that if the lives of the prosecutors had corresponded to the character that was given them there would have been no wickedness left for them to commit. The comprehensiveness of the charges that had been made against them was strikingly illustrated during the cross-examination to which Dr. Burjorjee was subjected by the Brahmachari. "Did not Samaldas get you to commit many murders in Bhownugger?" the doctor was asked, as though he were an assassin working for hire. The prosecution were virtually taken through the whole moral and penal code, and were challenged to show that they had not violated it wholesale and in detail.

Yet with all this no serious attempt was made to establish the truth of a single one amongst the mass of accusations. There was scarcely one amongst the acts imputed to the Thakore and his advisers which, if it had been other than a malign invention, could not have been made the subject of proof. It was never a part of the case even of the libellers that all Bhownugger was in league with the Thakore and the powers of darkness. It was not even alleged that the whole Council was in the plot; so that had there been the frailest ground for these charges, nothing would have been easier than to produce witnesses of the wrong-doing sufficiently high-placed to give at all events a semblance of colour to the charges. And this brings us to the Commission which the leader of the gang obtained for the purpose of procuring evidence from Bhownugger. It is probable that the only person who was disconcerted by the issue of the commission was the person who asked for it. The Thakore, in offering to pay half the cost of it, gave his opponent more help than he was entitled to—more, we suspect, than he wanted. The fact remains that with all Bhownugger open to him, and with the presence of a Commission acting under the authority of the Bombay High Court as a guarantee against all possible obstacles to free inquiry, the Brahmachari shrank from using the facilities which the Court had put at his disposal, and made no attempt to justify allegations, half of which would have met with their echo in every village in the Thakore's territory had there been any truth in them. For the pretence that the people who were looked to to give an *ex post facto* justification for the libels were afraid to come forward will not do. Doubtless the Thakore's name carries weight amongst his subjects. This is as it should be. But the least intelligent amongst the Bhownugger people are able to appreciate the relative positions of even a First-class Kathiawar State and the Paramount Power, and the presence of an English barrister of high standing, armed with a commission from a British Court, would have been a more than adequate protection for any witness who had evidence to give in support of the Brahmachari's case. If all Bhownugger was silent, it was not because it was afraid to speak its mind, but because it had nothing to say in support of charges which every man in the State must have known to be monstrous When the case came before the High Court the attempt of the two chief offenders to justify themselves failed as completely as it had done earlier in the proceedings. There was much throwing of mud, but it was reckless, unwarrantable, and damaging only to the defence. How little they profited by it was seen when the jury, at the express request of the Judge, appended to their verdict of condemnation an expression of their utter disbelief in the aspersions which a despairing defence had cast upon the prosecution. There was a sense in which the Bhownugger administration were on their trial. At the last moment and quite unannounced new charges were sprung upon the Thakore Saheb and his advisers. It would have been within their right to call rebutting evidence. This right they waived, but the jury seem to have been impressed with the intrinsic mendacity of these new charges. In the unusual, but for that reason all the more emphatic, rider which they appended to the verdict, "they did not believe a word of the evidence given against the Maharajah," and upon that Mr. Justice Farran observed "Nobody in the world could believe the evidence."

We congratulate the Bhownugger Chief upon having thus completely liberated himself from the thralls of a harassing and shameful persecution, set afoot primarily with the object of extorting money from him—though we fear kept up for reasons of quite another kind. But he has done more than that. He has done a service to all the Native States in giving to the still much too prevalent system of blackmail such a blow as has not been given it for years past. He is not by any means the first of the Kathiawar Chiefs who has had to resist the arts of defamers who defamed on the principle of the Abbé Desfontaines, that "a man must live." Those who have suffered as he has suffered, and have not had the courage, as he has had, to grapple with the rascality that endeavoured to make money out of him, will thank him. For he has fought their battle as much as his own, and his example will put nerve into those of his brother Chiefs who, despite a good conscience, have paid tribute to mendacity rather than go through the ordeal of a prosecution. His task, as it seems to us, is nevertheless not at an end. The outrages which had their origin in the private wrongs of one of the prisoners obviously derived sustenance and encouragement from some external source. This man, who had writers and translators in his keeping, and was enabled to scatter his lying flysheets up and down the country, obviously had some source of supply within his reach. He was as poor as he was depraved, and there is something more than a presumption that at a not very late stage in the proceedings he became a tool in the hands of some undisclosed principals who, like him, had a purpose to serve, and who found in his private griefs an opportunity for paying off old scores with a common enemy. Here, of course, we are entering upon ground of which the High Court could take no cognizance. The Thakore Saheb has vindicated himself in the High Court; it now remains for him to protect himself in his own State. If, as is almost certainly the case, the Brahmachari and others have been the agents of much more important personages in the State itself, it is necessary in his own interests and in those of the State that the Thakore find out where the source of mischief really lay. A house divided against a house must fall, and if, in the higher ranks of the administration men are to be found who have nourished divisions in the State, who have stealthily put themselves on the side of the traducers and the enemies of the prince whose salt they have eaten, short work should be made with them. The party jealousies and ambitions which have possibly been at work in Bhownugger, as in most other States, are of small moment in themselves. But the State does bear a good name all the world over for honesty and efficiency of administration, and that good name will be endangered if the purulent influences which these trials have shown to exist beneath the surface are allowed any longer to vitiate its best work. The tools have been shattered. The Thakore's work will be completed when he has seized the hand that wielded them.

THE report upon the fall of a building in Shaikh Ali Oomer Street which the Municipal Commissioner laid before the Standing Committee on Wednesday reduces the question very much to the level of a conflict of opinion between experts, in which Mr. Acworth accepts without reserve the testimony of the Municipal Executive Engineer against that of Mr. Gostling. Mr. Gostling, it will be remembered, furnished calculations of the weight which posts and beams of the dimensions found in the ill-fated building were capable of bearing, and from data of this nature he drew the inference that the house fell because the posts which bore the weight of the internal walls were little more than half as thick as they should have been. In a conflict of this kind there is small temptation for laymen to intervene. Mr. Gostling is a tenacious controversialist, and he may be left to deal with the Commissioner's finding that his theory vanishes under a critical examination of the figures. It is obvious, however, to all of us that the Coroner's jury, mainly for want of proper direction, left out of sight what was a question of vital importance—the quality of the material used in the construction of the building. They were told, it is true, that the owner and builder of the house had suffered by its fall, that he had lost a brother and a niece by it as well as its money value, and that they had to ask themselves whether it was probable that they would knowingly have put in posts or walls of inadequate strength. It was shown nevertheless that he put in ante-eaten wood whose defects were deftly hidden under a panel—a characteristic little incident of house-building which we should have thought worth the attention of the Coroner and the jury. The "brother and the niece" argument seems to have been of more weight with the jury than the ants—we mean the white ants—and would doubtless have gone down with the French jury who found extenuating circumstances in favour of a man who had made away with his father and mother, the particular extenuating circumstance in the case being that he was an orphan. Domestic bereavement has to be thought of, but so has personal responsibility, and it makes not one whit of difference whether the victims of carelessness are kith and kin or strangers. We concur fully, therefore, in the Commissioner's strong remarks upon the practical tendency of the verdict in this case. But the verdict is to be quarrelled with chiefly because of what it leaves unsaid. When the jury insisted upon the necessity of building bye-laws being introduced, they were on solid ground, and the public, we believe, will have small sympathy with any attempt to excuse the delay that there has been in passing bye-laws by alleging that bye-laws are not protective, and that a house will be as likely to fall with bye-laws in operation as without them. If this means that it is possible, with the best bye-laws in the world, to have inadequate supervision and to prevent bad material being used, or dimensions necessary to safety being departed from, no one will deny it. But it is to be presumed that

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE POST OFFICE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The postmen and sorters of the Metropolitan districts have resolved to strike unless the strangers are ejected to-day.

LATER.

The postal strike has been temporarily averted. A hundred and seventy of the most rebellious men have been dismissed.

Great excitement prevails, and the result is doubtful.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEADLOCK.

FURTHER ABANDONMENT OF BILLS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons this afternoon, stated that Government intended to abandon the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill, the Tithes Bill, also the proposal to amend procedure in the House.

AN AUTUMN SESSION.

Parliament, the right hon. gentleman added, would finish the present Session early in August, and would reassemble early in November.

The statement was received with trumphant Opposition cheers.

LIEUTENANT DE PONTHIEU ACQUITTED.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Lieutenant de Ponthieu has been discharged by the Magistrate, but Dr. Laerman has been committed for trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOW STREET DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Renewed scrimmages took place last evening at Bow Street between the police and the mob, though of a less violent character.

THE LONDON POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

FORCIBLE EJECTION OF NON-UNIONISTS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The agitation among the London postmen is increasing.

Forty unionists to-day forcibly ejected seventy non-unionists from the Mount Pleasant parcels offices.

Three hundred postmen at Saint Martins Le Grand struck work, but afterwards resumed their duties.

Lord Compton is mediating with Mr. Raikes on behalf of the telegraph clerks.

URGING DISMISSAL OF NON-UNIONISTS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The postmen have offered Mr. Raikes to defer their strike until the 21st inst., provided the non-unionists are dismissed.

Mr. Raikes declined to accede to the demands, and a meeting of postmen was held last night on Clerkenwell Green, at which 5,000 were present, when a resolution was adopted to strike in the morning unless the Blacklegs were removed.

BELGIUM'S TREATY WITH CONGO.

BRUSSELS, JULY 9.

Belgium has concluded a convention with Congo to advance the State 25,000,000 frs. during the next ten years, after which it will be optional for Belgium to annex the Congo territory.

RE-TRIAL OF MOUSA BEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 9.

A new trial is ordered in the case of Moussa Bey.

CHOLERA IN CALICUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

Cholera prevails in Calicut in an epidemic form. 95 deaths have occurred in four days.

RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MADRAS.

The Madras Government will probably not return to Madras so early this year as last, when Mr. Stokes was all-powerful here.

THE TELFORD MEDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The Telford Medal has been awarded to Mr. F. Walton, C.I.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, by the Institution of Civil Engineers for constructing the Dufferin Bridge at Benares.

THE BENGAL POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Stevens, District Judge of Gya, has been placed on the Bengal Police Commission.

THE CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Connaught Boat Club was held this morning at the Gymkhana, Mr. Tom. Lemesurier in the chair. The funds of the club are in a satisfactory condition. Sixteen new boats are added to the fleet. H. E. the Governor has become patron, and Sir George Greaves vice-patron of the club. Colonel Cunningham was elected president. Captain Prior, secretary, has fixed the regatta for the 25th and 26th August. A vote of thanks was passed to Colonel Dundas for his work in connection with the club. Colonel Curteis succeeds Colonel Dundas.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

The Gymkhana Races at Kirkee was a great success. T. E. Lord and Lady Harris and Sir George Greaves were present. Captain Cooper, of the Royal Fusiliers, won the Polo Pony Race and the Steeple-chase round the course; Lieutenant Corbyn, the Barebacked Race; and Captain Foster's team the Bottle Breaking Wantage Competition. Lady Harris distributed the prizes.

THE NIZAM ESCORT INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 10.

The Special Commission appointed to enquire into the tonga collision reassembles to-morrow. The remarks of Lieut. Gallie's counsel, impugning the impartiality of the Commission and the refusal of Lieutenant Gallie to attend the Court, were, it is understood, brought to the notice of the Resident by the Minister. It now transpires that, in withdrawing from the prosecution, Lieutenant Gallie had no intention to call the impartiality of the Commissioners in question. He and his comrades were convinced that the weight of evidence was against their view of the case, and, therefore, they no longer wished to appear to prosecute. The refusal to attend is also explained by the necessity of ascertaining the pleasure of the General commanding as to their future action under the changed aspects of the case. They have now been directed to attend whenever their presence may be required. The Commission will complete its enquiries, as there are, it is said, interests involved other than the mere innocence or guilt of the sowar.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The rumour is again strong here that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will succeed Sir Steuart Bayley as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, when Sir Henry Durand returns from leave in November. It is received with something like consternation here, as Sir Dennis has succeeded in winning local confidence and respect to a degree not witnessed at the Residency for the last decade.

THE FENN DIVORCE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

The Fenn divorce suits were mentioned in the Recorder's Court to-day. The counsel for Captain Fenn urged that the case should be put on the list as nothing has been done to appoint a guardian *ad litem*, Mrs. Fenn being reported insane. The counsel for the defence pleaded that there was no jurisdiction to try the case, therefore, it is useless to appoint a guardian. The Recorder said that the matter could be argued at the trial, and ordered that the suits be placed on the board in turn.

A VILLAGE PLUNDERED BY DACOITS.

Last night some dacoits attacked a village near Rangoon, wounded several men, and carried off ten thousand rupees, which a trader had taken from Rangoon to buy paddy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dhollera	5¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account,	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	91
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. "	80
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	48¼d. per oz.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles Port Said, Plymouth, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Bowen Murdoch	Mr E Mahon
Major Sadlier	Mr G O Hewitt
Mr and Mrs A Muirhead and 2 infants	Mr H P Lane
	Capt F J P Butler
Mr C Muirhead	Mr P Read
Mr H Nelson	Mr Thomas
Mr A R Anderson	

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Dease and family	Mr W H Caldwell
Mr and Mrs Burbidge.	Mr and Mrs Biggwither and child
Mr G Kelly	
Lieut A J Phillips	Mrs Napier and friend.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H J Maynard	Mr Jas McGregor
Miss Boyd.	Capt D W Purdon
Mr E Stewart	Mr C Warnington
Mr W Leslie	Mr E W Coln

FOR ADEN—Mr S Cheers.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, 18th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr A Elliot, Lieut. C D Hodgson, Revd G W Barry, Col C H Rowden, Mr J M Wrench, Mr W B Wright, Mr W F Wells, and Mr J G Allison, Mr Moola Feroz, Mr Sharp, Mr J F Baines, Col M S J Sunderland, Capt Orr, Brigade-Surgeon R Gray, Lieut L Impey, Capt A. Pakenham, Mr and Mrs McNair, Mr De Niceville, M and Mrs J C Hannyngton, Major Barr, Major Hobday, Major A Porten, Surgeon-Major Downie, Lieut C J Scott, Lieut R T R Laurence, Lady Lansdowne, Lady Maude Anson and maid, Mr A T Whittle, Col W O Thompson, Mr J H A Ivens, Mr Octavius Steel, Mr R Riddell, Mr R B adie Mr M C Gibbs, Lieut C W Battine, Mr and Mrs H O Campbell, Capt Carter, Lieut E W Walton, Mr F R J Ward, Col Symons, Mr R Wylie, Mr Good, Surgeon Major G Thompson, and Mr B P Milsom.

FOR LONDON—Revd and Mr Newport and Mr C G Webston, two Masters Lechlin, Mr and Mrs Little and family, Mr and Mrs Turner and child, Mrs Rumorn, Mr and Mrs Tyrell, Mr and Mrs F B Taylor, Mr H R Brown, Mr Bardsell, Miss Hennessey, Mr Geo Gartland, Mrs Beddy and infant, Mr E Popert, Mr and Mrs W Henry, Mrs Macalister and 2 infants, Col B E Bowan, Dr Harvey, Dr and Mrs J M D Stewart, Mr John Mitchell, and Mrs Boyce.

FOR SUEZ—Mr A Sassoon.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 25th July, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut G F Simmons, Mr and Mrs W Wood, Col M W Rogers Rev J Macdonald, Lieut W O Mosse, Lieut Daly, Mr W Guythen, Col Fitzroy Hart, Mr Hanby, and Mr R Castle.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs H Hastings and Mr H P Burt, Miss Ombridge, and Mr Giles.

Per s. s. Rome, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 1st Aug., 1890.

FOR LONDON Mr G A Fraser, Professor E Robinson, Miss Cook and child, and Mr E P R Gilman.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G Moyle, Mr G A Anderson, Mr L G Prickett, Mr Campbell, Dr W McConaghy, Mr H A Browning, Mr G G McLeod, Surgeon-Major A Crombie, and Mrs Warren.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon resumed discussion on the question of levying fees for admission to the Victoria Gardens on Sundays. Sir Henry Morland moved that the consideration of the question should be postponed till 4th January, 1891, to enable the Corporation to gain the experience of at least twelve months of the practice of charging such fees; that in the meantime the Corporation sanction the levy of fees on Sundays as charged at present, namely, annas 4 per head. A petition was then read, signed by eight thousand inhabitants, praying that the fees of admission on Saturdays and Sundays be abolished, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved that every Sunday be included among the public holidays, on which the Victoria Gardens are kept open to the public free of charge. The principle of the levying of fees, he contended, should not interfere with the public health and recreation, and the prescriptive right of the public which they had enjoyed for thirty years. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that Government had authorised the levying of fees. The present arrangement, he said, was only an experiment, and before they came to a final decision they should have the experience of the three seasons—the hot season, the cold season, and the rains. To reduce the fees now, before they had completed their experiment, would, in his opinion, be stultifying their own action. He did not despise genuine agitation, but he did not think the petition read, represented any real grievance. On a vote being taken Sir Henry Morland's motion was carried by a large majority.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, president, occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manockji Behramji Dadabhai, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Muncherji Nowroji Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Messrs. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Viegas Accacio Gabriel, and J. P. Watson.

ANIMAL CAGES AND SHEDS FOR VICTORIA GARDENS.

Sir Henry Morland moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution of 30th ultimo, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,212, out of the Victoria Garden receipts credited to the Garden fund, as per resolution, dated 17th February last, to provide for the erection of two sheds for the deer and ostriches in the Gardens.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the motion, which was carried.

DONATIONS TO THE VICTORIA GARDEN FUND.

Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz moved that the Corporation accept, with thanks, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett's very handsome gift of Rs. 1,100, towards the expense of building a wild beast cage, at the Victoria Gardens, and which sum the Commissioner proposed to devote to the construction of a cage for small mammalia, for which Mr. H. M. Phipson has prepared a suitable and handsome design; and that the President be asked to convey the thanks of the Corporation to the public spirit displayed by Mr. Sett in making this presentation.

Dr. Khory seconded the motion, which was carried.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner reporting that he had received a donation of Rs. 10,000, from the Tramway Company, for the construction of cage or cages, in the Victoria Gardens, and it was unanimously agreed to accept with pleasure this very handsome donation, and that the President should convey the best thanks of the Corporation to the Tramway Company for their generous assistance in permanently improving the Gardens.

The Municipal Commissioner then intimated that he had that morning received from the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger Rs. 4,000 for another cage. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney asked if the Commissioner was to form a scheme for the expenditure of this money, and submit it to the Corporation for sanction, or were they done with it now.

The Municipal Commissioner said the money was being spent as fast as it was got. Besides they could not use it as they chose, for the grants were for specific objects.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland it was then agreed to sanction an advance of Rs. 1,825 from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted as may hereafter be directed, to defray the cost of laying a 12-inch pipe drain, from the new ornamental water, near the deer park, in the Victoria Gardens, to the old ornamental water, near the serpentarium.

THE LEVYING OF ENTRANCE FEES ON SUNDAYS.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the consideration of the question of the levy of admission fees to the Victoria Gardens be postponed until 4th January, 1891, to enable the Corporation to gain the experience of at least twelve months of the practice of charging such fees; that in the meantime the Corporation sanction the levy of fees on Sundays as charged at present, namely, annas 4 per head between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. on ordinary nights and 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. on moonlight nights. This was a matter, he said, which had been referred from the Corporation to the Standing Committee who had given it their serious consideration. It was thought some obligation had been incurred towards season ticket-holders that they would have a portion of the Sunday kept exclusively for them, and having regard to that obligation it was not for the Corporation to depart from it. He was under the impression as mover of the proposition to the Corporation that they had a full year's record, but it turned out, although it was understood the fees had been levied since June, they had in reality only been levied since January. By the Standing Committee it had been considered a most desirable thing to have a full year's record of the levying of fees before them, and then they would be able to come to a better decision than they could now. It was also to be remembered they were incurring very heavy expenses in connection with the improvement of the Gardens.

Dr. Khory seconded the motion.

The Municipal Secretary then read a petition, signed by 8,000 inhabitants of the city, that the fees of admission on Saturdays and Sundays be abolished, and the Gardens thrown open for the use of the public on those days, which were weekly holidays.

Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji moved as an amendment "that every Sunday be included among the public holidays on which the Victoria Gardens are kept open to the public, free of all charges." From the wording of his proposition it would be clear, he said, that he only confined himself to the questin of keeping the Victoria Gardens free on Sundays, although the petition which had just been read asked the same privilege for Saturdays. He should certainly prefer Saturday also being a free day in the Victoria Gardens. He was one of those who thought a public garden, and the only garden in the city, ought to be kept free for all classes on all days. But since it had been resolved upon by the Corporation there ought to be certain days for payment so that the well-to-do classes might have a sort of exclusive use of the Gardens, in view of the great expenditure incurred and to be incurred in improving the Gardens, he certainly did not like to oppose that idea altogether. But they ought not to try and recoup the money invested by levying a very exorbitant fee. The principle of the levying of fees should not interfere with the public health and recreation, and with the prescriptive right of the public which they had enjoyed for the last thirty years. By closing the Gardens on Sundays to the general public, mill-hands and other labourers would be kept out. As Sunday was the only day available to those thousands of poor people, it would be better to keep it open, free of charge, so that they might be encouraged to attend the Gardens, and surely it was a great public gain, and a great moral gain to induce these poor people to visit the Gardens on the only holiday which they had happily just obtained. It was like taxing the people's air, and he was sure, if the Gardens were not thrown open to them on Sunday their eternal curse would rest upon the Corporation. ("Oh! oh!").

Rai Bahadur Luxmonsingh seconded the amendment.

Dr. Khory said he thought his friend Mr. Kabraji would have done better had he waited till January when he could have brought forward all his arguments before the Corporation, and when the whole matter could have been considered well and thoroughly. As Mr Ollivant had shown in his report on the improvement of the Gardens, it was absolutely necessary there should be a large outlay of capital to maintain it. He—Mr. Ollivant,—had distinctly suggested three things for the maintenance and improvement of the collections. He suggested that a sum of money should be paid by the Corporation yearly; that they should devise means by which the middle and upper classes of the people should be induced to give annual subscriptions as well as buy season tickets and life tickets; and he further suggested, in order that the Gardens might be kept in a very good condition and made a sort of inducement for the people to attend it, the collection should be of the best possible kind a small fee should be charged. Mr. Kabrajee said on Sundays especailly fees should not be levied. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays were free. Some people said Saturdays should be free, and if they made Sundays also free, only one day should be left to charge for admission now. They had not yet had time to find out whether the experiment would succeed or not; and they could surely wait for four months longer.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy said: Sir Henry Morland had made out no case for the postponement of the consideration of the matter till January. Sufficient opportunity had been allowed during the last eight months to form a correct estimate. Four months more would not bring any further conclusive evidence upon which the Corporation would be better able to proceed. Instead of Sunday, any other day might be selected for the levying of an admission fee. After the petition which had been read, he should be the last man to vote in favour of Sir Henry Morland's proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said it seemed to him there was a very primary fallacy underlying Mr. Kabraji's contention. They had got the place from Government, and one of the original conditions was that it should be kept open as public gardens. That was quite true. Mr. Kabraji said in one of his letters to the papers that the Municipal Commissioner had to admit that. Certainly the Municipal Commissioner did admit that. They all knew that was a fact. But what did they get from Government; and what had they got now? They got from Government a disorderly jungle, and they had got now a very well arranged botanical garden, an expensive staff, and collection of animals. They had a decidedly different show now than they got from Government. Government had deliberately withdrawn from the original condition and had authorised them to levy fees; so that the original condition was merely empty air now. Again, the fee was less for the botanical gardens than for the collection of animals. It was ridiculous to represent the Corporation as a set of blood-thirsty tyrants as they had been represented for the last month or two, and to represent him (the Commissioner) as a modern Nero.

Mr. Kabraji: I never said so.

The Municipal Commissioner: Perhaps not in those words; but much to the same effect. There had been letters written to the papers, and gentlemen complimenting each other on their foresight and novelty of their ideas, while they (the Corporation) had been tyranising over those poor people. Supposing it were the fact that the whole of the public were put out of the Victoria Gardens, would it deprive them of their sleep or meals? They were deprived of only three days out of the seven. The present arrangement was only an experiment. The Corporation had not come to any final decision yet; and it was to be hoped that at the end of the twelve months they would all come to a unanimous decision. They would then have had the experience of the three seasons—the hot season, the cold season, and the rains. At present they had not had the experience of the whole three seasons, and he did not wish to have the experiment tampered with before November next at all events. But to reduce the fees now, and make the experiment only partly, and throw it up after it was only two-thirds over, would be stultifying their own action. What he said was this. Let them take a year's experience. He did not mean twelve months by a year; but let them take the result of three seasons. Surely he did not exaggerate if he said they would be stultifying their own action, if they accepted the experiment before they had got the result of it. He did not despise genuine agitation; but he would look with suspicion on a petition which was not the result of a definite agitation. A petition of this sort was easily got up. There was no difficulty in getting 8,000 signatures to a petition. The Corporation had carefully to consider whether it represented a genuine grievance or not. He did not think it did represent a genuine grievance. All that he asked them was to have a little patience. Was that blood-thirsty and ruthless tyranny?

Mr. Kabrajee said he wished to explain that he knew nothing of the petition until he saw it in the papers, and he had no connection with the agitation.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had certainly entertained a different suspicion; but after that Mr. Kabraji's explanation he withdrew any suspicion he had entertained.

Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee inquired whether the Gardens was meant for the use of the poor or for the Corporation to make money of? If it was for the poor then he should say Sunday should be kept free for them; for Sunday was the only day the poor could avail themselves of it. Fees might be levied on Monday instead.

A vote was now taken on the amendment, which was lost, and the original proposition, as moved by Sir Henry Morland, being put to the meeting, was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next at 3 p.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL R. L. H. CURTEIS is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters, *vice* Lt.-Col. Dundas.

THE services of Captain H. E. C. Way and Lieut. C.E. Bell Brown have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

COLONEL H. C. MORSE, S.C., has been granted a year's leave.

MAJOR F. W. V. LECKIE is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE services of Lieut. F. G. Beville are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTAIN J. HANWELL, R.A., has been granted furlough to Europe, for 132 days.

CAPTAINS E. A. BARCLAY and C. O. Nicholetts, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, are promoted to be majors.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Lieut C.A. Brown, S.C., for six months, on private affairs; to Lieut. P. Wood, S.C., for four months, on medical certificate; and to Major H. P. Young, S.C., for three months.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS IN KOLABA AND KAIRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In discussing to-day the despatch of the Government of India on the state of crime in this Presidency you say: "Immense inconvenience is caused in Kolaba and Kaira by the necessity for sending all Sessions cases to Thana and Ahmedabad, respectively. This procedure greatly adds to the reluctance on the part of witnesses to give evidence, and consequently favours the escape of criminals."

I venture to question this.

As to Kolaba.—Sessions are held by the Sessions Judge or his Assistant at Alibag on the third Monday of November, February, and April, the Sessions Judge having power to transfer to Thana any case, the trial of which it is desirable not to put off till the next Alibag Sessions; from June to October the District Magistrate of Kolaba is appointed Joint Sessions Judge, and tries at Alibag all cases committed for trial in the Kolaba district during these months.

As to Kaira.—The experiment of having a Joint Sessions Judge in the district was tried five years ago and was given up within the year, it being found that owing to the facility of railway communication, Ahmedabad is a more accessible place to the district of Kaira as a whole than the town of Kaira, where the Joint Sessions Judge's Court was located, and is also quite as accessible as either Nadiad or Anand would be, were the expense of building a Court-house at either incurred.—Yours, &c.,

UTRIUSQUE EXPERTUS.

July, 9.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AN EXTRA SIR JASVANTSINGHJI SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Syndicate propose to award an extra Sir Jasvantsinghji Scholarship, tenable for a year and a half, from the beginning of the present term. Eligible candidates studying at a recognized College should send in their applications so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 24th instant. The applications should state the year of Matriculation and those of any other examinations passed by the candidates and should be accompanied by a certificate from the Head Master of the Bhavnagar Alfred High School to the effect that they matriculated from that School after studying there for at least two years continuously.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal in 1891:—"Nana Phadnavis."

The Essays should be written in a neat legible hand, and must not exceed 100 pages, foolscap size.

The Essay shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September 1891.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize (Books of the value of Rs. 100.) in 1891:—"The Responsibility of Educated men in regard to the progress of Female Education in India and the extent to which this responsibility has been discharged."

The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July 1891.

THE DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize (Books of the value of Rs. 200) in 1891:—"Infant Mortality in Bombay; its Causes and Prevention."

The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July 1891.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize (Books worth the year's interest,) in 1891:—"The Effect of the Legislation of the last fifty years on the Social Condition of the People of India."

The Essays shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in July 1891.

THE VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK GOLD MEDAL.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Medal in 1891:—"The Date of Kalidasa and a Historic Survey of the Works attributed to him."

The Essays should be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September 1891:—

Full particulars as to conditions, &c., appear in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday.

MURDER BY AN ITALIAN.

DONAT ANGELO CASTALINO, second cook on board the s. s. Bisagno, was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murdering Maldotti Angelo, the baker of the same vessel.

Mr. F. A. Little, Government Prosecutor, prosecuted. The Italian Consul was present.

Mr. Little said that as both the deceased and the accused were Italian subjects the Court had no jurisdiction to try this case. The Italian Consul, he understood, was preparing an application to his Government to ask for the extradition of the prisoner. He suggested that an inquiry might be commenced until this Court received instructions from Government.

His worship thought that a preliminary inquiry might proceed now to save time.

Alberto Agnetti was called and said: I am surgeon of the s. s. Singapore, of the Florio Rubattino Line. She now lies in the Victoria Dock, Bombay. I hold diplomas from the University of Parma as surgeon and physician. The steamer Bisagno also belongs to the same company. I was called on the evening of the 8th instant, at about half-past seven p. m., and in consequence I went on board. I saw there a man lying on the deck near No. 4 hatch. I examined him and found a wound on the right side just above the navel. It was an inch above the navel, and was about three inches long. I found the intestines protruding and it was bleeding a little. The wound was new, and might have been caused by a knife. I returned the intestines and dressed and bandaged the wound. The man was rather excited. The pulse was rather good; but after one hour he became rather weak, and went into a state of collapse. I gave him stimulants internally and injected ether hypodermically. He rallied, and again became worse and died at a quarter to eleven that night. I was with him or near him till just before his death. I afterwards saw his dead body. He appeared to be quite sober. I did not notice any symptoms of his having been drinking. I asked the man only a few questions as I did not think it good to fatigue him. I asked him if, when he was wounded, he was stooping, and he said he was. I asked him who struck him, and he said the second cook of the ship. I saw that the wound penetrated into the body, but I could not judge how far, as it was dangerous to explore. I was there when Mr. Cooper arrived, and I interpreted between the magistrate and the wounded man to the best of my skill and ability. The magistrate administered an oath to me as an interpreter before I interpreted. The injured man was also put on his oath before he was asked any questions. The wounded man appeared perfectly conscious and in his right mind at the time he was examined. The following deposition was taken by the magistrate:—My name is Angelo Maldotti. I am a baker on board the steam-ship Bisagno, now lying in the Victoria Dock. I and Donat Angelo Castino quarrelled near the Crawford Market to-day. We quarrelled about making bread. He abused me, and I got into a carriage, and he came and insulted me. I struck him with my hand. I came back to the vessel alone. This evening about half-past seven I was bringing a basket of bottles from the galley to the saloon, when the second cook came suddenly upon me. He said "baker," and struck me with a knife on my right side. I was then on the port-side near the galley. I saw him run forward, and I went three or four steps and fell down. The man that struck me was the second cook on board. We never quarrelled before, we never had any words. I cannot say that he had been drinking. He and I left the ship together this morning. He did not strike me this morning. That is perfectly correct.

The accused declined to cross-examine.

The second officer Malso Constantino was next called and, in his examination by Mr. Little said: I am the second officer on board the ship Bisagno, Maldatto Angelo was the name of the baker on board. He was an Italian subject. He was about 25 or 28 years of age. He has been on board the ship for eight months. He joined the ship at Genoa. I was on board the steamer on Tuesday last, the 8th instant. The steamer was then lying alongside the quay, about one foot off. I and the captain were standing together and talking amidship. We were on the poop at about half-past seven. I heard a cry coming from forward of "I am stabbed, I am stabbed." After I heard that cry I and the captain went down, and we saw the baker lying on deck near the main mast on the port side, about ten or fifteen feet from the brake of the poop. As I went down I saw the baker coming along and fall down. I and the captain came down and lifted the baker's coat up and he had a cut on the right side above the belly. I went around the ship, and afterwards round the deck, to see if I could find any one. I did not see any one near the baker when I first went to him. There might have been but I did not notice. As I could not find any one I went, and gave information to the police. Afterwards the police came on board. When I returned on board the doctor of the Singapore was there. When I returned, the baker was on No. 4 hatch, and the doctor was by him. I said to the baker, when I first went to him, "What are you making such a noise for?" he said "I am wounded, I am wounded." I know the accused. He is the second cook on board. He has been on board the ship for two months. He is an Italian subject. He was transferred from another ship of the same company to our ship. No. 4 hatch is a yard and a half from the poop. On each side of the galley is an ally-way running fore and aft. I do not know whether the second cook was on board. After the baker was wounded I searched for the accused, as the baker had said, "I am wounded by the second cook." I then asked the baker who had wounded him, and he said twice to me, "the second cook." It was a dark night, and it was not raining. I do not know whether there was a light lit near by then. I cannot say if the lights were lit near the gangway when I first went to the baker. The gangway is near No. 4 hatch. When I returned with the police the lamps were lighted.

The case was then adjourned till 3 p.m.

On the case being again called on at 3 p. m., Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's surgeon, was called and stated: I went on board the Bisagno, in the Victoria Dock, and viewed the body of a man with a Coroner's jury. Mr. Ingram was then present. By the Coroner's orders the body was afterwards removed to the morgue, where at 10-30 I made an autopsy of the body. The body was that of a strong powerfully-built muscular man, with black hair and whiskers. There was a wound, about three inches long, a little above and to the right of the navel. There were three stitches in it. On opening the body I found the abdominal cavity full of clotted blood and serum, the origin of which I traced to a wound of the misinteric vessels. The stomach itself was full of clotted blood. There were no other marks of violence. The cause of death was hæmorrhage consequent on the wound. Such a wound could have been caused by the stab of a knife while the body was in a stooping position. I see the accused. The deceased man was a much more powerful man than the accused. I see signs of violence on the face of the accused. Both eyes are considerably bruised with much blood diffused under the skin. Over the right cheek-bone there are several abrasions as well as on the right side of the nose. I see there is a swelling at the angle of the lower jaw and on the left side. I also see a bruise beneath it, and on the back part and right side of the neck there are also abruisions. There is an extensive bruise over the ribs on the left side of the chest. Those injuries might have been caused by kicks from a boot.

The accused declined to cross-examine.

Mr. Cassells was the next witness called. He said: My name is John Andrew Cassels. I am a merchant. I reside at Rampart Row. I see the accused. I had seen him previously. I saw him the day before yesterday at half-past three fighting with another man on the pavement just in front of the *Bombay Gazette* office. He was getting very much the worst of the fight, so much so that I spoke to Dr. Peterson. The other man was a bigger man than the accused. He had a prominent nose and had black hair. He looked like an Italian. I saw him hit the accused with his fist when he was on the ground. The accused's face was covered with blood. I saw the other man kick the accused on the head. I then interfered and stood between them. I said to the other man I would not let him strike a man while he was down. He spoke in Italian, which I do not understand. I was going away when they began to fight again. Then Dr. Peterson and myself interfered. I stood before one man, and Dr. Peterson stood before the other. I tried to speak to the deceased in French, but he did not understand me. I stood there ten minutes. I did all I could to quiet the men, and then went away. I came down, and in the *Bombay Gazette* passage saw a pool of blood at the foot of the stairs, and Dr. Peterson remarked that they must have come inside and gone at it again. Both men seemed to be quite civil. When I came down, the men had left. I thought the accused was most inhumanly battered; the other man had not a mark.

The accused declined to cross-examine.

Dr. Peterson was the next witness called and corroborated Mr. Cassels. In conclusion he said he did not see the accused strike the other man. It was a very savage assault. He did not see a more savage one.

Grecco Carnello was next called, and said: I am a painter on board the Bisagco. I was on board on Tuesday last. About seven o'clock that evening I was standing near the gangway and No. 4 hatch. When I heard a cry coming from forward, "Oh! oh! oh! I am stabbed," I saw the cook coming from the port-side and going on to the starboard-side. He was running away. I saw the baker fall on the deck. I saw him coming from forward and going aft. One Olivieri was standing with me. The captain and the third officer came to the baker; and I remained there. The baker said he was stabbed by the second cook. I did not see a knife with any one, but I heard a click as of a knife being closed. I heard this click when the second cook was passing by me. Search was made for the accused that night, but he was not to be found.

Dominico Olivieri was next called and said: I am a quarter-master on board the ship Bisagno. I was on board on Tuesday evening last at about seven o'clock. I was standing with the last witness near No. 4 hatch way. I heard the cry of the baker. "I am stabbed, I am stabbed." I heard the noise of a knife shutting. I went to the baker and lifted up his gurnsey, and saw he had a wound in the stomach. I heard the baker say that the second cook had stabbed him with a knife. I heard the baker crying out from forward. I saw the cook come from forward. The accused passed me at a distance of three paces. I do not know whether the baker or the accused had been drinking that day.

Tarlerloghino Modesto was next called and stated he was a barber's assistant, and live in Bell Lane. I know the accused. He came to my house the day before yesterday at about half-past eight p.m., I noticed the accused's face was bruised and covered with blood. I asked him what was the matter. He said he fell out of a gharry. I said it could not be caused by falling out of a carriage. I said "Tell me the truth." He said "I will tell you by and bye." He then said he had words with the baker on board, and he asked to be allowed to stop. As the accused appeared to be drunk, I said there is a chair you might sleep there for the night. The next morning when the accused got up, he said to me, "Please do me a favour and take me to the Italian Consul. I took him to the office and left him there, and went away. When he came to me on the previous evening he was not speaking sensibly. I cannot exactly judge whether the accused was in this state through excitement or whether he was drunk.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT MESSRS. KEMP AND CO'S.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Richardson resumed the hearing of the case, in which Pestonjee Sorabjee Masani, an assistant godown-keeper in the service of Messrs Kemp and Co. stands charged by Superintendent MacDermott with stealing property, valued at over Rs. 900, belonging to the above firm.

Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared to prosecute on behalf of Messrs. Kemp and Co., the accused being represented by Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mankar.

Mr. Smetham, having intimated that the firm had decided to limit the charge to the articles found in the woman's house.

Mr. John Bristed was recalled and further cross-examined. He said that the seven bottles of hair douche before the Court were taken from the shop of Messrs. James and Co. The chit produced showed that one dozen bottles of that douche were purchased and paid for by the person to whom that receipt was given. If the accused said he was the person who purchased, such goods, there was no reason to believe that statement to be untrue.

Mr. Anderson: Have you any better or more conclusive evidence for showing that the things, found in the woman's house were not paid for in the same manner as these bottles?—Yes, we have the police evidence.

Mr. Anderson: If

CRICKET AT GUNESH KHIND.

An interesting and thoroughly enjoyable game of cricket was played on the new cricket ground at Ganesh Khind on Wednesday. The match was intended to have been between the representatives of Ganesh Khind, captained by his Excellency Lord Harris and those of Kirkee, captained by Captain Muspratt-Williams, but for some occult reason Major Von Donop, a tower of strength from a batsman's point of view, was included in the team. This rather negatived Gunesh Khind's chance of winning, but H. E. Lord Harris was far too sporting to veto the election. The following are the details of play. Mr. Wilson and Major Von Donop were sent to face Pte. Sharpe and Lord Harris. The latter soon accounted for Wilson, whose place was filled by Sergeant-major Ralfe, whose life was also prematurely cut short. Williams partnered Von Donop, who was giving the field a very lively time of it. The Major played well hitting both bowlers all over the field. Two changes were made in the bowling, but neither Colonel Rhodes nor Captain Jervis could work down his stone-wall defence. Williams was also busy and hit up 19 runs in a short time, when he was bowled by Jervis and gave way to Brownrigg, who after adding 7 to the score retired, bowled by Sharpe who had gone on again at the north-end. Stockdale was Von Donop's next associate, and the leather-hunting began again. The former hit two capital fours, and as Captain Cox and their change was being knocked about Lord Harris sent Sharpe to relieve him and went on himself at the other end. This strategy had the desired effect. Stockdale lifted one from Lord Harris and was taken at point by Younghusband, and Von Donop soon afterwards followed him to the tent, having been caught and bowled by Sharpe. The catch was a good one, made by one hand after a tidy run. Von Donop's invaluable innings was a mixture of luck and good play, but the latter predominated. The tail was soon disposed of, Sharpe being mostly responsible for the wickets. The innings thus closed for 174 runs. The elevens then adjourned for lunch. Guneshkhind opened its venture with Dr. Martin and Colonel Rhodes, the bowlers opposed to them being Stockdale and Dr. Barnes. With the last ball of his first over the latter bowled Dr. Martin. H. E. Lord Harris filled the vacancy only to lose Colonel Rhodes in the next over, Yorked by Stockdale 9-2-2. Cox then went to the assistance of his captain; and the game played much faster. Lord Harris placed Barnes nicely through the slips for three, and then Cox hit a full-pitch from Stockdale to leg for 4, this he followed up by another leg hit off Barnes for 5. The batsmen then fairly settled down to their work, and although the bowling was too good to be trifled with, they hit up the score steadily. Cox was the more comfortable of the two and punished both trundlers severely, hitting the balls beautifully low. When the score was within 4 of the half century, Lord Harris lifted a bumpy one from Stockdale and was easily taken by Harrison at point. This was a most unfortunate hit of luck, for his lordship seemed set for his score, and considering the raw team he had to command everyone was anxious to see him come off. A great deal was expected of the partnership so unfortunately dissolved, and Cox, who was then partnered by Pte. Sullivan, and Younghusband played splendidly, making all the runs in very pretty style. A change was then made in the bowling, Cox being deputed to relieve Stockdale and dislodge his namesake. This, however, did not come off, but Younghusband who kept his wicket up playing a straight bat for fully a quarter of an hour, was bowled with a ball of Barnes, not having scored a single. Captain Jervis who took his place, opened his accounts with a five to long leg off Barnes. Pte. A. Cox not being a success, he was soon taken off and Stockdale resumed charge of his position. Cox continued his game, hitting hard all round never making a mistake, and with beautiful long drive over the bowler's head for which he got three completed his 50. In the meantime Jervis was by no means idle, he adopted the offensive tactics of his partner much to the advantage of his side. When the force stood at 89, Barnes beat and bowled him. His short but merry innings produced 13, being an invaluable contribution to his side. Sharpe, of whom a deal was expected retired, bowled by Stockdale without ever troubling the scores. Cox's downfall came soon after, his wicket being taken by the same destructive bowler Barnes. His 51 was compiled by brilliant cricket, his hitting on the off-side being a treat to witness. For his play was a bit of surprise, he shaped remarkably well and was the means of bringing the century up to the board, when Guneshkind had abandoned all hope of ever attaining that height. He succeeded in securing fourteen before he was bowled off his pad by Barnes who had come off in earnest. The innings ended for 106, seven being wanted to have the follow on, which was rather hard luck, although Guneshkind did not think so.

A heavy shower of rain prevented Guneshkind opening their second innings after the regulation rest. When Pte. Windalls, and Colonel Rhodes appeared at the wickets to represent them there was just an hour's play left. Windalls who cannot bat a little bit was soon disposed of. Dr. Martin then joined Colonel Rhodes and the partners playing very carefully held up their wickets till the call of time. The game, however, having lost its chief interest, we need say no more than that if the batsmen had shown the same form in the morning the match might have been saved. The following is the full score:—

KIRKEE WITH MAJOR VON DONOP.

F A Wilson, bowled Lord Harris	1
Major Von Donop, c and bowled Sharpe	86
Sergt-Major Ralfe, bowled Sharpe	1
Captain Brownrigg, bowled Sharpe	7
Captain Muspratt-Williams, bowled Jervis	19
H Stockdale, c Martin, b Lord Harris	23
Dr Barnes, c Younghusband, b Lord Harris	7
Pte A Cox, bowled Sharpe	5
T H Harrison, not out	1
H Harvest, bowled Sharpe	6
Corporal Inwood, bowled Sharpe	2
Extras	16
Total	174

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Sharpe	104	58	4	6
Lord Harris	75	46	3	3
Colonel Rhodes	25	23	0	0
Captain Jervis	15	12	0	1
Captain Cox	40	19	2	0

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Colonel Rhodes, bowled Stockdale	2
Dr Martin, bowled Barnes	1
H E Lord Harris, c Harrison, b Stockdale	12
Captain Cox, bowled Barnes	51
Pte Sullivan, bowled Barnes	1
A D Younghusband Esq, bowled Barnes	0
Capt Jervis, bowled Barnes	13
Pte Sharpe, bowled Stockdale	0
Captain Forbes, bowled Barnes	14
Sergt Elliot, bowled Stockdale	0
Pte Windalls, not out	2
Extras	10
Total	106

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Dr Barnes	96	62	4	6
Mr Stockdale	85	50	1	4
Pte Cox	12	4	1	0

GUNESHKHIND.

2nd Innings.

Colonel Rhodes not out	27
Pte Windalls, bowled Stockdale	0
Dr Martin, not out	21
Extras	3
Total	51

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Barnes	45	10	3	0
Stockdale	75	32	3	1
Pte Inwood	30	6	0	0

In the hard times of 1862, writes the *Daily News*, the Lancashire preacher of Mr. John Bright's story prayed for a bountiful supply of cotton. "Yes, O Lord, but not Surats," chimed in a matter-of-fact, though pious, worshipper. "Surats" was the name of an Indian cotton; and India, at that time, was profitting by the stoppage of imports from America. On looking over our latest news from India we fear lest the whole cotton produce of India may inherit the indifferent reputation of Surats in the great Bombay "boom" of twenty-eight years ago. Cotton dealers, agents, growers are at their old tricks again, adulterating with a reckless disregard of the fact that a profitable swindle now means expensive loss afterwards. We are not surprised that high authorities in India are strongly recommending the reintroduction of the Cotton Frauds Act. The event has proved that those were too sanguine who in 1874 advised the repeal of the Act on the ground that the trade might safely be left to take care of itself. The people of India are apt pupils. They have erected scores of great cotton factories in Bombay the Beautiful.

The project for opening a paper mill at Agra has fallen through, but the Stewart Tannery prospers, according to a correspondent, "under the influence of the blessing bestowed on it by the Commander-in-Chief last year."

Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., on return to duty, has been appointed First Assistant Collector in Khandesh.

CLAIM FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

On Wednesday at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E. Hart; the Chief Judge, gave his decision in the case of Messrs. Ralli Brothers *vs.* Gocalbhoy Moolchund, wherein the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,025-11-3, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's breach of contract, made on the 21st October, 1889, for the sale and delivery of 100 bales of new machine-ginned Broach cotton.

Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Brown of Messrs. Conroy and Brown appeared for the defendant.

At the hearing, Mr. Craigie said that in the event of his honour deciding the case against his client he would ask that a case might be stated to the High Court for its opinion under section 69 of the Small Cause Court Act.

His Honour said he reserved giving his decision to-day, but made his following findings of facts for statement to the High Court.

By a contract made, subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, on the 21st September, 1889, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 100 bales of new machine-ginned Broach cotton, classed as "good," deliverable from 15th to 25th March, 1890, for Rs. 231-8 per candy, less 5½ per cent. discount. The cotton, the subject of this contract, was part of a quantity of 3,200 bales of the same description, deliverable at the same time, which the plaintiffs had purchased from different merchants for shipment to Europe, but they had not re-sold any of it by forward contracts in anticipation of its receipts. Owing to an exceptionally good crop, none of the new Broach cotton arriving in Bombay up to 25th March was classed as "good." There was consequently none of that quantity and class offering for sale in the Bombay market at the due date of these contracts—a fact well known to the trade, and the sellers of all these 3,200 bales made default in the delivery of the cotton they had agreed to sell. The defendant did send to the plaintiffs a delivery order on 25th March for the cotton they had agreed to sell to them, but as it reached them on the afternoon of that day they declined to receive it. This they were entitled to do under rule 17 of the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, subject to which the contract had been made, which requires delivery to be offered before noon of the due date of a contract, and knowing, as they did, that there was not then in fact any cotton of the contract quality in Bombay, there was in my opinion nothing unreasonable in their insisting on the strict letter of the rule, and so avoiding having to go through the troublesome farce of presenting the delivery order and taking inspection of cotton which could not be exactly such as they had contracted to buy, and which the defendant has not attempted to prove was of a similar or superior quality. On the same 25th March, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, according to their monthly practice, which has subsisted for the last 15 months or thereabouts, published, for the information of the trade, the rate, as ruling on that date, for new Broach cotton of "good" classification—Rs. 248 per candy. There is apparently nothing in the rules of that Association under which the present contract was made, obliging the parties to accept as binding on them the rate so published by the Association. But the plaintiff's firm are members of that Association, and their assistant Mr. Ward, who was their principal witness in the present suit, was a member of the Committee of the Association, who by a majority of votes (Mr. Ward himself voting in the minority), fixed that as the ruling rate for the 25th March. There being no cotton of this description then in Bombay, of course the rate so fixed was not determined by sales for actual delivery made in Bombay, but by reference to the rates at which contracts of re-sale were made in Bombay by the purchasers to the sellers in settlement of contracts due on that day, in which default had been made in delivery by the original sellers, and to the prices at which sales were made in Bombay on that day on contracts for future delivery. So far as the rate thus fixed for the 25th March by the Committee of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association depended on the rates of the settlement contracts, it would appear to have been influenced in a great measure by the plaintiffs themselves; for Mr. Ward's evidence shows that for a month previously, and up to and on the 25th March, they have been settling with all their other sellers, except the defendant, for all the 3,100 bales other than his 100, at the rate of Rs. 248 per candy. At the same rate, too, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, who are also large exporters, settled contracts for the sale to them of cotton of the same description to the amount of about Rs. 10,000. However, on the 25th March, the plaintiffs purchased from Messrs. Gill and Co. a small lot of 100 bales of machine-ginned Broach cotton for ready delivery at Rs. 253 per candy. This cotton was surveyed for the plaintiffs by Messrs. Glazebrook and Rowbotham on the 27th March, the defendant being in no way party or privy to the survey, and was by them classed as "Rs. 6 of 'fine,'" which is a decidedly superior class to the "good" which the defendant had contracted to deliver, as between the classes of "good" and "fine" come the class of "fully good" and several other subdivisions. I find that on the 25th March, this was the nearest quality of cotton to good of a superior description obtainable in Bombay. For though there was no evidence, except that of the plaintiffs' assistant on the subject, and he only spoke to this single sale on that day, the defendant offered no evidence at all to contradict or correct him on the point. The same surveyors, however, certified that on the 25th March the rate for "fine" was Rs. 258, while Rs. 253 was that for "fully good;" so that the real value, according to the survey, of this cotton on that date, at "Rs. 6 of 'fine,'" would be Rs. 252 per candy, not Rs. 253. The purchase of these 100 bales was not effected by the plaintiffs in order to enable them to perform any contract with a sub-vendee of the cotton contracted to be sold to them by the defendant, not in any way to minimize the loss occasioned by his default. It is possible that this could have been better done by purchasing cotton of the contract quality in Broach, when possibly it was being held until the Bombay market should be cleared of the superior goods already sent, and bringing it to Bombay. But of this there was no evidence at all. The plaintiffs purchased the 100 bales of Messrs. Gill and Co. simply for the purpose of making a market to ascertain the price in Bombay at the contract rate of the cotton next better in quality to that to be supplied by the defendant which could then be got here. These 100 bales were eventually shipped by the plaintiffs for sale in Europe as "about fully good," a class superior to the "good" which the defendant had contracted to sell. There was no evidence of the price which they realized in Europe as "about fully good;" but the presumption is that it was higher than would have been realized by the "good" cotton which the defendant contracted to sell had he supplied it. Having so ascertained the price in Bombay on the 25th March, 1890, of the cotton then obtainable there next better in quality to that which the defendant had contracted to sell, the plaintiffs wrote on the same day to the defendant, giving him notice that in consequence of his failure to deliver 100 bales of good machine-ginned Broach cotton in terms of his contract, they "invoice back the same at Rs. 253 per candy, being the rate at which we have bought the nearest quality to 'good' obtainable in the market this day." This has reference to the 17th of the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, subject to which the contract between the parties was made. It provides that in case of default by the seller to deliver by noon on the due date, the buyer shall have the option of cancelling the contract, or of in buying against it at the seller's risk in the market, or of invoicing back the goods to the seller at the market rate on the due date. I am clearly of opinion that this rule does not empower the plaintiff either to invoice back the goods contracted to be sold to them at the price of *other* goods, as they effect to do in their letter, or to buy in the market *other* goods than those contracted to be sold, and charge the defendant with the difference, as they claim to do in this suit. But neither, on the other hand, does it, in my opinion, restrict them to the options given by the rule, and if they are legally entitled to assess their damages, as they have done, at the difference between the contract price of the goods agreed to be sold and the market price of the next best quality obtainable in the Bombay market on the due date, I think there is nothing in the rule to prevent their so doing. I therefore held that this case was to be decided without further reference to the options given by that rule, and the parties would appear themselves to have been of the same opinion, for though the attorney of each, without objection from the other, read and commented on the 17th rule in support of his own contention, neither of them put it in evidence. The defendant then replied on the 27th March, repudiating the plaintiffs' claim. A correspondence ensued, which it is not necessary to consider at greater length than to say that each party throughout obstinately maintained his own view, the plaintiffs repeatedly insisting on their claim to charge the defendant with the difference between the contract price of 100 bales of "good" Broach cotton and the price which they had paid for the 100 bales of the quality purchased by them from Messrs. Gill and Co. on the due date; while the defendant as repeatedly insisted that he was not liable to pay more than the difference between the contract rate and the Rs. 243 which the Bombay Cotton Trade Association had fixed as the market rate of "good" Broach cotton on the 25th March, and payment of which he expressed himself willing to make. At last, on the 12th April, the defendant formally tendered to the plaintiff's attorney the sum of Rs. 779-10, being the amount of damages for the breach of his contract, assessed according to the rate last mentioned. The tender was refused, and this suit was filed on the 12th May for Rs. 1,025-11-3, which represents the damages assessed according to the principle for which the plaintiffs contend, plus interest from 1st April to 9th May, amounting to Rs. 9-13-3. The defendant, admitting the contract and breach, but disputing the amount of damages, has paid into court, as in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, the sum of Rs. 779-10 already tendered before action. At the conclusion of the hearing before me on the 30th June, Mr. Craigie, for the plaintiffs, said that he would require a case to be started for the opinion of this High Court, under section 69 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, unless my decision were in his favour. I desired him to inform me of the exact question of law he would wish to be referred to on such statement. But he declared himself unable to do so until after I should have delivered my judgment, and said he could not then say anything more explicit than that he would require a case to be stated for the opinion of the High Court on any question of law that might arise in the case. But inasmuch as the section under which I can be required to state a case for the opinion of the High Court—even if it be construed to mean that either party may at any time, whether before or after judgment, require the reference of any question of law existing in the case, whether actually raised and decided or not—still expressly gives me the power of reserving judgment until after the decision of the reference. I have thought it better to do so in the present case, and as well in order that each party may be able at the hearing of the reference to raise any point he may wish, as because Mr. Craigie does not suggest one in more explicit terms. The question referred for the opinion of the High Court will be the general one whether on the facts above set forth the plaintiffs are entitled to recover from the defendant any, and if so what, sum greater than the Rs. 779-10 paid into the court by the defendant; and I reserve my judgment on the case until the receipt of the answer of the High Court on this question.

ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the Bombay Company, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,795 from Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina and another, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendants on the 1st April last, in favour of the plaintiffs. Mr. Dinshaw Davur appeared for the plaintiffs, but the defendants did not put in an appearance. The first defendant in this suit is the father of the second defendant, who is at present undergoing a term of ten years' rigorous imprisonment, being convicted recently on a charge of forgery, &c., at the Criminal Sessions.

On the claim being sworn to his Honour passed an *ex-parte* decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with Court costs.

The same plaintiffs further sought to recover from the same defendants another sum of Rs. 1,599-3, being the amount of another promissory note passed by the defendants on the 31st May, 1890, in favour of the plaintiffs. On this claim being sworn to, his Honour also passed an *ex-parte* decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed with Court costs,

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Friday, July 11.
Evensong, at 6-30 p.m.

THE HEATHEN PASSEE.

The following, though not quite original in style, may be of value as a warning to some, in these days of perpetual examination. The scene is laid at Cambridge, as any one can see:—

Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,
That for plots that are dark,
And not always in vain,
The heathen Passee is peculiar;
And the same I would rise to explain.

I would also premise
That the term of Passee
Most fitly applies,
As you probably see,
To one whose vocation is passing
The ordinary B. A. degree.

Tom Crib was his name,
And I shall not deny,
With regard to the same,
What that name might imply.
But his face it was trustful and childlike,
And he had the most innocent eye.

Upon April the First
The "Little Go" fell,
And that was the worst
Of the gentleman's sell;
For he fooled the examining body
In a way I'm reluctant to tell.

The candidates came,
And Tom Crib soon appeared;
It was Euclid. The same
Was the "subject he feared,"
But he smiled as he sat at the table,
With a smile that was wary and weird.

Yet he did what he could,
And the papers he showed
Were remarkably good.
And his countenance glowed
With pride when I met him soon after
As he walked down the Trumpington Road.

We did not find him out,
Which I bitterly grieve,
For I've not the least doubt
That he'd placed up his sleeve
Mr. Todhunter's excellent Euclid;
The same with intent to deceive.

But I shall not forget
How the next day at two
A stiff paper was set
By examiner U———
On Euripides' tragedy Bacchæ,
A subject Tom "partially knew."

But the knowledge displayed
By that heathen Passee,
And the answers he made,
Were quite frightful to see,
For he rapidly floored the whole paper
By about twenty minutes to three.

Then I looked up at U—
And he gazed upon me,
I observed "This won't do,"
He replied "Goodness me!
We are fooled by this artful young person"—
And he sent for that heathen Passee.

The scene that ensued
Was disgraceful to view,
For the floor it was strewed
With a tolerable few
Of the "tips" that Tom Crib had been hiding
For the subject he "partially knew."

On the cuff of his shirt
He had managed to get
What he hoped had been dirt,
But which proved, I regret,
To be notes on the Rise of the Drama,
A question invariably set.

In the crown of his cap
Were the Furies and Fates,
And a delicate map
Of the Dorian States;
And we found in his palms, which were hollow,
What are frequent in palms, that is, dates.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for plots that are dark,
And not always in vain,
The heathen Passee is peculiar:
Which the same I am free to maintain.

"N" in the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 8th was 378, giving a death-rate of 19·72 per annum per thousand as against 455 in the corresponding period of last year, and 406, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 125 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 40, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 42, affections of the respiratory organs; 7, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 26, stillborn; 46, old age and debility; 6, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows Buddhist or Jain, 19; Brahmin, 13; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 179; Hindu outcaste, 27; Musalman, 98; Parsee, 17; Jews, 2; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 300 as against 313 in the corresponding period of last year, and 298, the average over the past five years.

THE RATIONALE OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Sir Theodore Hope read a paper on the above subject before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on June 12th. The essayist dealt first of all with what he terms "the era of trunk lines":—

The year 1850 opened with two companies, the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula, under agreement to construct two short experimental portions of railway from Calcutta and Bombay respectively to the interior, but otherwise with all the most important questions involved in supplying the vast Continent of India with a system of railways still under consideration between the court of directors and the Government of India. It is interesting and instructive to watch, in the records of the day, how intellects, undoubtedly powerful, dealt with problems altogether beyond previous, Indian experience, and then chiefly known even in England by the practical difficulties which were then attending their solution. Thus we find gravely propounded as rigid rules that no trunk line should be constructed which had a ruling gradient steeper than 1 in 2,000, or which was estimated to cost more than £5,000 per mile, including all bridges not more than half a mile long; also that goods and passengers should be carried in the same trains at a low speed until the net profits of the Company exceeded 6 per cent. per annum, and that whenever the traffic exceeded three trains each way a second line of rails should be added. Equally interesting it is to note how the master mind of Lord Dalhousie quietly brushed aside all such cobwebs, and raised the question out of theoretical and pedantic treatment into the higher atmosphere of political, military, and commercial expediency tempered by common sense. Grasping the fact that India's primary need was a few great trunk lines, connecting the various presidencies or district portions of the empire, and suitable as arteries with which minor lines, covering the surface of India might hereafter be connected as occasion required, he took it as an obvious corollary that these trunk lines should have the most favourable gradients, and should be constructed and worked in the most economical manner which could possibly be secured for them.

First in order of importance and value Lord Dalhousie designated the line from Calcutta, by the Ganges Valley, to be North-West Provinces, and onward to Lahore and Jhelum, to be prolonged to Attock whenever convenient. Enumerating in thoughtful detail its military value in times alike of peace and war, its beneficial effect upon agriculture, population, the opium districts, the coal and other mineral wealth, and the general interests of trade; he pronounced it "a very noble work, replete with the highest advantages to the Government and the public."

Next, he declared "some line uniting Hindoostan with Bombay" to be immediately desirable. Here his remarks are highly interesting when read by the light of subsequent events. Carefully examining the rival projects *via* Surat, Baroda and Neemuch to Agra, and *via* the Nerbudda or Taptee valleys, or the Thull Ghat, to join at Mirzapore the East Indian Railway to Calcutta, he held that both would ultimately be made, but that if one only was at first obtainable, the former was the more advantageous, supposing surveys to prove it practicable. Curiously enough, the Bombay Government and community were at that time blind to the advantages which direct communication with Upper India would afford to them; the feeling was in favour of early access to their own plateau and Calcutta. This feeling coupled with Lord Dalhousie's recognition of the local usefulness of a line from Bombay to Khandeish, with the eagerness of the East India Railway to branch off towards Bombay and possibly with their jealousy of an intruder into their monopoly of Upper India, led to his decision being set aside, notwithstanding that investigation established the practicability and cheapness of the Rajpootana route. Latter on, when the Bombay Government and merchants had discovered their mistake they for years pleaded in vain for the direct line, Hindoostan, and in the end received it in only a maimed and disadvantageous form.

As to Madras, Lord Dalhousie decided that connection with Bombay was its chief want, for military no less then commercial purpose, and that this connection should be by Bellary, Snolapore, and Poona, rather than by the Godavery on the one hand or the West Coast on the other routes then advocated on grounds which in the present day appears little less than fanciful. A second trunk line from Madras, by Arcot, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore to Calicut on the West Coast with a branch to Bangalore, was approved in order to open up Southern India.

The whole of Lord Dalhousie's great project was, in the end, carried out, but with very considerable delay. The East Indian did not reach Delhi till 1864 or join hands at Jubulpore with the Great Indian Peninsula until 1870, and the latter did not meet the Madras railway at Raichore until 1872; Lahore was only attained in 1871, and Attock in April 1881; while the direct communication between Bombay and Hindoostan, *via* Rajpootana, which he had deemed so important was not effected for nearly thirty years until January 1881, notwithstanding the great warnings of the Mutiny and the Rajpootana famine. The furnishing of India with trunk lines, however, did not end with Lord Dalhousie's broad initiatory sketch. In 1855, the commencement was made, under his own auspices, of a trunk line between the Punjab and Sind, starting with the connection of Kurrachee and yderabad (Kotri) in Sind in 1859, this undertaking; Has expanded by a railway from Umritsar, *via* Lahore, two Mooltan, and a steam flotilla thence to Hyderabad and some ten years later the connection of Mooltan and Hyderabad by railway approved, though while a hesitancy and pessimism which, at this distance of time, it is difficult to account for. Again, 1858 saw the sanction of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Calcutta to Dacca; and 1881 the commencement of the line from Rangoon to Tonghoo, which has become the trunk line for Burma, now entirely British. Finally, in 1887, the branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bhosawal in Khandeish, to Nagpore in the Central Provinces, became part of a trunk line not less important than any which preceded it, by the sanction of its extension on the broad gauge, to join the East Indian Railway near Calcutta.

Speaking of the necessity for a railway to Assam, Sir Theodore said:—

"My rapid sketch of the existing trunk lines of India is now ended, but I must not pass on to their development without pointing out that in one particular, and I think in one only, the trunk line system is still incomplete. The Eastern Bengal Railway was initiated with the view of serving in due time the whole territories to the eastward, and we learn from Lord Lawrence's Minute of 9th January, 1869, that he contemplated its extension to Mymensing, to Chittagong, to Sylhet, and to what is now termed Upper Assam. Mymensing, indeed, can now be reached by what is and must be a mere local line, but the great rivers have frustrated the original scheme of carrying the Eastern Bengal Railway through from Calcutta to Dacca. Thus, the territory to the eastward, and the entire province of Assam, are still entirely destitute of railway connection with the rest of India or their own seaport of Chittagong. A whole province is absolutely without opening up by railway. The country served by the port of Chittagong is some 19,000 square miles in area, with twice the population of Canada. Some of its districts contain a population averaging from 450 to 750 souls per square mile, others comprise vast tracts of highly fertile, alluvial, soil, absolutely unappropriated, and only awaiting population and means of access to turn out wheat, rice, cotton, oil seeds, tea and other valuable products. Of tea gardens there are already nearly 900, worked by some 300,000 coolies, while, finally, excellent coal, petroleum, and other minerals only need a railway in order to create a new industry on a large scale. Chittagong is the natural outlet of these vast resources, although devoid of either rail or road to the interior; its trade has grown from some 55 lakhs to 320 lakhs in the last twelve years and all efforts to force the traffic to Calcutta are evidently destined to be futile. In past years there have been difficulties, chiefly financial, which have stood in the way, but now that the pressure of famine and military protection on the one hand and of the Burma annexation and its consequences on the other have been greatly relieved, the time has surely arrived when the claims of Eastern Bengal and Assam for the filling up of this vast *lacuna* in our trunk system should obtain precedence over all other schemes of railway extension.

Sir Theodore went on to enumerate the various developments of the trunk lines, beginning with the Gudh and Rohilkhand in 1864. He then dealt with the "era of famine protection":—

The obligation of the State, in respect of famine relief were only gradually realised and recognised. The famine of 1861, in Upper India, and Colonel Baird Smith's report on it, led the way; the catastrophe of Orissa, in 1866, made a deep impression in all quarters and the famines of 1874 and 1876-8 enabled a definite course of action to be permanently laid down upon sound principles and a vast experience. With the actual relief of famine have here nothing to do, but the acknowledged duty of its prevention has had a most important influence upon the location and extension of railways. Among measures preventive of famine those irrigation-works which are independent of local rainfall properly hold the first place, since, they have a powerful direct effect in all tracts, where they can operate permanently, as well as a certain indirect value, commensurate with the surplus produce which they may create and keep available for transfer to other localities suffering from drought. In the earlier years of famine protective effort therefore a large share of the funds available for public works was very properly bestowed on them. Turning to railways, when the approaching completion of the original great trunk lines, entrusted to guaranteed companies, led to a review of the whole question of railway extension by Lord Lawrence in his minute of the 9th of January 1889, and when the construction of railway by the State was shortly afterwards commenced the provision of the main lines of communication still wanting for general purposes rather than the protection of famine-stricken tracts was the object in view. At the same time some of the railways undertaken, such as those across Rajpootana, were distinctly valuable for protective purposes. The line from Durbhanga to the Ganges, laid with unprecedented rapidity during the Bengal Famine of 1874, was the first owing its origin solely to protective needs. It was followed by the Dhond-Manmar connection of the two arms of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, started at the outbreak of famine in Bombay in 1876, with the double object of providing famine relief labour and of avoiding the descent and ascent of the Western Ghauts by food grains passing from northern and southern India. In the following year earthworks for famine relief were begun between Bellary and Hoobles, which were the germ of the present Southern Mahratta system. The result of the great famine of 1876-78 was to establish the paramount importance of railways for relief purposes.

The consideration of the subject continued, and the year 1880, when Lord Ripon—who has been so good as to preside here to-day—assumed the Viceroyalty was the commencement of a decade which may be comprehensively described as one of unprecedented railway progress. Considering the objects to which that progress has been directed, this decade may be said to comprise the remainder of the era of famine protection, which we are now reviewing, and also the era of military defence, the latter having supervened in the course of the year 1884. From an administrative point of view, it is marked by a return from the policy of employing State agency exclusively in railway construction to that of enlisting largely the services of companies. Financially, the period has been one of considerably increased railway outlay in one form or another, but that outlay has latterly been, to a great extent, directed to objects other than the internal development of India; at the same time it has been notable for repeated and searching discussions of the fundamental principles of railway extension, such as gauge agency, State aid and the relative claims of famine, commercial and military projects; while finally an ever-falling exchange interposed obstacles to the regular supply of funds which were most embarrassing to the Public Works Department, and the reverse of conductive to economy.

The years 1880-81-82 were remarkable, on the one hand, for the commencement of several important railways both by State and private agency, and on the other, for the complete examination by the Government of India of its own position and resources, and of the needs of the country. Some of the railways then started, or already in hand from previous years, had famine protection, others had commercial and public convenience, and others military defence for their chief object. It was not until January 1883 that the Government were able to see their way clearly to a definite policy to be pursued systematically for a series of years. Being deeply impressed with the urgency of protection against famine then came to the conclusion that while lines actually in hand of whatever class must of course be completed, the public resources must be exclusively devoted for the next five or six years, to such new projects as were of a protective character. All railway projects were therefore classified into two schedules, A and B. Schedule A., of indispensable railways, comprised with a few later additions, 4, 580 miles of railway, of which 1,026 belonged to projects or systems already open or commenced, and 3,554 miles were entirely new. Nearly the whole of this mileage was of the protective class, but only about one third of it was considered to be unlikely also to serve commercial and general purposes sufficiently to ensure a fair interest on the capital outlay. Schedule B. was composed of about 3,509 miles of railways which though mostly desirable in themselves were not indispensable for famine or other urgent needs, and must therefore, however much their exclusion might be regretted, stand aside for a time on financial grounds and be left to private enterprise unaided, except by the free grant of land.

Ere Lord Ripon retired from the viceroyalty, not only the Indian-Midland but the Bengal-Nagpore project, which is the backbone of the whole, had actually been commenced, and yet both were afterwards stopped, and had to pass a second time through the crucible of destructive criticism. I am glad to think, however, that before I left India above two years ago, the completion of nearly the whole famine programme was practically assured. Since then it has proceeded in ordinary course, and I understand that by the end of the present year, although the junction of the Assam-Behar and the Brahmaputra and Dhubri, and of the Nizim's and Bengal-Nagpore railways are still wanting only one project of really primary importance will remain untouched. I allude to the branch from the Bengal-Nagpore Railway to Cuttack, termed the Panchpara-Puri. I feel that nothing I might say could exaggerate the significance of this omission. A million of human beings perished in Orissa in 1869, and a million and a half sterling was spent in mostly futile measures of relief. Since then nothing has been done to improve the communications, except the far from satisfactory East Coast Canal. This railway would cost under two millions, and would convey food grain at will from Chattisgargh on the one hand, or Bengal on the other. Orissa is now virtually unprotected. Let this Government look to it—let them, I say, look to it ere trouble come.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

The following statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 9th July, 1890, is published:—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd July 1890		7,36,536
Do.	Government Silver on do.	15,09,156
	Total	Rs. 22,45,692
Add.—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Department		9,10,631
Do. do.	Government	4,210
		9,14,874
		Rs. 31,60,566
Deduct.—New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury during the week		1,60,900
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		60
		1,60,960
Balance on evening of the 9th July, 1890.		29,99,606

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	11,19,145	
Do. Government	18,80,461	
	Rs. 29,99,606	
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to private individuals	3,90,686	
Do. to Government	..	
	Rs. 3,90,686	

Surgeon Major J. W. Clarkson having been granted special leave on urgent private affairs, Surgeon A. Milne, Civil Surgeon of Nasik, will act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties, until Dr. Clarkson's return.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the opening of a trial station at Mogangur, mid-way between Mambalappattu and Tirukoilur on the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway (5½ miles from the former and 7 miles from the latter station). This village forms the centre of 39 villages, where ground-nuts and other crops are chiefly raised, and the opening of a station is expected to appreciably increase the traffic receipts of the line.

The last homeward voyage of the Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtse was marked by an extraordinary occurrence in the Red Sea. For twenty-four hours the ship was navigated through a swarm of locusts. The sea was covered with these *orthoptera* for a distance of something like 350 miles, and if they had been on land, they would have devastated most completely any country. Fortunately all these insects were drowned.

Holloway's Pills.—Teachings of Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than forty years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperiens, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or give merely temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by cleansing the blood, and so eradicating those impurities which are the source and constituent of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They remove every noxious and effete matter; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 8th July are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Strong monsoon winds. Rain at Karachi 1 inch 65 cents; average of 3 other stations 1 inch 61 6 cents. River at Kotri on 7th 16 feet 3 inches against 17½ feet last year on the same date. Kharif preparations going on. Locusts appeared in Kotri, Dadu, Sehwan and Johi talukas. Cattle at Kohistan and Karachi in poor condition; elsewhere fair.

Shikarpur.—Rain general; maximum 3 inches 14 cents at Naushahro, minimum 24 cents at Mehar; average 1 inch 40 cents. Inundation late and still low. Locusts in 8 talukas, causing no damage. Agricultural stock healthy.

Hyderabad.—Rain in 10 taluk

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THAT Prince Bismarck is a man of many parts every one is aware, but how many people know that he has in his time played the part of a law court reporter? Yet such is, indeed, the case, for after passing his State examination in law at the University of Berlin, the embryo Chancellor was made official law reporter at one of the courts of that city. But Bismarck the young law reporter lacked the discretion and diplomacy of Bismarck the Chancellor. He one day engaged in a wordy war with a certain pig headed witness, and at last threatened the object of his wrath that he would have him kicked out. The judge, however, reproved the young reporter by saying that he attended to the kicking out. "Well," said Bismarck to the objectionable witness, "be careful what you say or I will get the judge to kick you out."

The appearance of Lord Salisbury as a humorist is really phenomenal. In his younger days an eminent authority declared that he was a master of jibes and flouts and sneers; but it is one thing to have a keen tongue and another to have a keen wit. Yet at the Trinity House banquet, on Saturday, the 14th ult., the Prime Minister was almost as funny as Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Under existing circumstances we can only conclude that Lord Salisbury's jokes were intended to relieve over-wrought feelings—like the famous inksmear with which Cromwell is said to have adorned Henry Marten's face when he signed the death warrant of King Charles.

Lord Salisbury's very dress contributed to the humour of the situation, for, in obedience to precedent he appeared clothed in the garb of an admiral. As the holder of many kinds of offices of one sort or another, Lord Salisbury is almost as accustomed to changes of costume as an actor. When, as a Minister of the Crown, he attends upon the Queen he wears one kind of dress; on great State occasions, as Member of the House of Lords, he appears in his peer's robes and coronet; as the Chancellor of Oxford University he has yet a third costume; and as honorary colonel of the Bedfordshire Regiment he has now and then figured as a soldier; but Lord Salisbury as an admiral is a novel spectacle. It was said by Lord Russel that he was ready to undertake anything at a moment's notice, even the command of the Channel Fleet. We hope that Lord Salisbury is more modest in spite of his clothes.

The number of military men who take an active part in religious work would surprise most people. Among the most indefatigable of those who combine both functions has been Major Seton Churchill. This officer has seen active service in South Africa, Burmah and India. His religious books have had a large circulation. He has been described as one of the very few laymen who have ever been invited to speak in a church during a Church Congress. Five years ago he went campaigning to Egypt; and before that time he did good service on the committee of the Church Missionary Society. Major Churchill is in his fortieth year.

Miss Mary Anderson owes much of her success to the training of Miss Charlotte Cushman. She was born in 1859, at Sacramento, and while very young lost her father. Her mother married a second time Dr. Griffin, a surgeon in the Confederate Army, at whose instigation, it is said, his little step-daughter took to the stage; her first appearance at the age of sixteen, at Louisville, being a marked success. She soon received an offer from Mr. De Barr, the manager of the New Orleans Theatre. Thither, accompanied by her parents, the young actress went, and secured the approval of the audience, made up chiefly of free admissions.

Receipts rapidly rose, however, and so pleased were the citizens of new Orleans that they presented her with a cheque for £200 in addition to her salary. The American papers were full of the success of the sixteen-year-old star, and her journey home to Louisville was one continued ovation. Her first season was completed by a few weeks' performances at Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington—a tour almost unprecedented in the annals of success for so young an *artiste*.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller has written a sketch of Lord Dunraven for a syndicate of American papers. It seems that when acting as war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Abyssinia Lord Dunraven, then Lord Adare, had Stanley as a travelling companion. Lord Dunraven is now forty-nine years old, and his hair is thinning, but he is still young enough looking. He is neither dark nor fair, but rather the latter. Wears a pointed beard and moustache; is a little under the middle height, and slender, but muscular. He fences for an hour every morning to keep himself in condition. When yachting, he does a great deal of hard work himself. He rides steeplechases, and rows well.

Perhaps the most influential, if not authoritative of living vegetarians is Professor Mayor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Professor Mayor is eminent in the world of the classics, and among vegetarians he holds a position of like honour. He is a tall man, somewhat stooped, heavily-bearded, and presenting the unmistakable appearance of the student and the bookworm. Professor Mayor really knows a great deal of the subject of vegetarianism, and has studied the question scientifically. He has a following in Cambridge, and as sedulously propagates vegetarian tenets as he teaches Latin.

It is somewhat strange to hear of an African traveller at the age of eighty-two. That was the age of the Portuguese traveller, Senhor da Silva Porto, who is said to have just died by his own hand. This old traveller, almost unknown in the world, except to a few experts, came across Livingstone in Southern Africa some twenty one or twenty-two years before the great traveller was "discovered" by the Welsh-American explorer. Senhor Porto combined trading with exploring, and in the course of his long career he wrote volumes of MS. notes on native races, religions, and customs. These researches are in possession of the Portuguese Government. Their publication would be an invaluable addition to South African literature.

Mr. Frederick Engels, the German Revolutionist, who lives in London, is thus described by M. L. Lafargue:—"Engels is considered by all competent judges as one of the most learned men in Europe. He is the greates of living Socialist theorists, and it is in the writings of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels that the Socialists of all countries glean their knowledge of the historic and economic evolution, and the conviction of the necessary ultimate advent of a socialistic society. In private life Engels is the most amiable and companionable of men; hospitable, convivial, and generous; at all times ready to place his time, his encyclopædic knowledge, and his means at the disposal of his Socialist comrades and disciples. He corresponds with the leading Socialists of all countries, and with the intensest interest watches the movement all over the world, helping, advising, and directing everything. Mr. Engels was born in 1820, at Barmen, Prussia, and belongs to a family of wealthy manufacturers."

Mr. Stanley must take care of his nationality. The American newspaper are coming down on him because he has spoken of himself as an Englishman. If he calls himself an Englishman Wales will put forward its claim for him. By the way, it is quite certain that Stanley is an American citizen. If he did not arrive in the United States early enough to become a citizen without taking out the necessary papers, and if like hundreds of Englishmen, he did not take the trouble to be naturalised, he would, of course, still be a British subject. Stanley himself has in his recent speeches been guarded on the point.

THE *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent mentions that Mr. Lockwood, the counsel, and Mr. Lewis, the solicitor, for Mr. H. Furniss in the recent libel action, had declined to take any fees.

FURTHER correspondence respecting the International Labour Conference in Berlin has been issued. It includes a letter from Lord Salisbury to Sir J. Gerst, dated May 3, conveying the approval of the Government, of his proceedings at the Conference, and their appreciation of the important and valuable services rendered by him as one of her Majesty's plenipotentiaries; also similar letters to the other plenipotentiaries, and to Mr. Burt, M.P., and the three other delegates.

A MOST elaborate return of the punctuality of the German railway service, for the month of April, has just been made. The return refers to thirty-nine great railway lines, the total distance represented being 35,358·84 kilometres. On these lines during the month, 587 express, 1,601 ordinary, and 188 mixed trains (in all 2,371) have failed in punctuality. The distance covered in the month was 278,842,436 kilometres. On eleven railway lines there has been absolute punctuality, and on fourteen there has been no case of failure to connect with trains in correspondence from other lines.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday's.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·55	Calm	1	?	81·6	62	...	1·83	+6·98
Agra	29·52	S W	6	98·5	82·4	76	...	7·29	+0·01
Cawnpore	29·54	S E	6	91·0	76·1	93	0·15	10·61	...
Allahabad	29·52	N W	6	89·0	75·6	82	0·50	21·30	+12·06
Juansi	29·51	N N W	4	95·0	81·9	66	..	18·22	+8·61
Jacobabad	29·36	E	6	113·2	82·6	70	...	1·59	+1·45
Kurrachee	29·52	W S W	25	90·7	82·2	79	...	2·91	+2·29
Ajmere	29·57	W	11	93·7	77·6	83	...	4·78	−0·24
Deesa	29·59	S S W	22	93·8	78·2	81	0·01	5·98	+1·94
Rajkote	29·61	W S W	22	92·9	77·6	85	..	3·78	−5·90
Neemuch	29·66	W S W	18	89·8	74·1	78	...	7·93	+1·44
Indore	29·65	W S W	6	89·1	73·0	84	0·08	9·73	−0·42
Saugor	29·56	W S W	11	90·3	74·6	86	...	21·53	+10·86
Jubbulpur	29·62	W	6	86·4	73·6	93	0·10	10·45	−5·43
Hoshangabad	29·64	S W	6	84·3	74·7	93	0·39	9·11	−4·44
Khandwa	29·64	W	15	88·2	74·7	86	0·13	4·95	−4·03
Raipur	29·59	W S W	14	82·0	73·6	94	0·61	11·64	−5·25
Nagpoor	29·65	W	12	88·2	75·6	8	0·09	14·96	−0·23
Amraoti	29·68	W	11	87·4	73·8	92	0·07	10·34	−0·38
Akola	29·68	N W	10	85·0	73·7	94	0·06	8·04	−1·35
Surat	29·78	S W	6	86·0	76·0	91	0·30	38·61	+24·73
Malegaon	29·70	W S W	15	87·4	73·1	75	0·20	6·17	−0·96
Bombay	29·76	W.	23	82·5	75·2	89	1·09	27·83	−1·67
Poona	29·79	W	21	81·9	70·9	93	0·06	5·22	−1·50
Sholapore	29·79	W S W	14	93·2	72·0	88	0·12	4·70	−2·46
Ratnagiri	29·81	W S W	13	83·4	76·4	91	0·13	52·06	+6·13
Belgaum	29·83	W	6	79·8	66·3	94	0·55	12·92	+0·05
Goa	29·86	...	..	84·0	77·0	96	0·08	32·37	...
Karwar	29·87	S W	4	84·2	73·8	79	1·23	45·24	−9·23
Mangalore	29·90	W	3	85·8	77·9	80	0·04	27·22	−23·08
Calicut	29·93	Calm	4	85·3	75·0	90	0·16	33·03	−13·10
Cochin	29·98	Calm	M	85·3	74·6	93	0·90	21·45	−16·59
Bangalore	29·89	W S W	9	86·2	63·9	79	...	3·05	−1·27
Secunderabad	29·77	W S W	13	81·7	71·3	81	0·05	10·10	+3·23
Masulipatam	29·75	W N W	3	91·2	79·0	80	...	5·44	−1·88
Bellary	29·83	W	14	93·0	74·3	70	0·05	0·75	−1·39
Cuddapah	29·82	S W	..	95·6	79·4	60	...	4·28	−0·05
Madras	29·86	W	11	94·2	82·1	63	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·83	W S W	8	94·8	71·3	71	...	0·42	−1·61
Trichinopoly	29·86	W S W	10	100·1	78·8	63	..	4·86	+2·51
Negapatam	29·85	S S W	6	95·0	77·7	61	..	2·69	+0·36
Colombo, (9th)	29·95	W S W	8	85·5	73·0	73	..	1·94	−7·49

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a few unimportant local rises, the barometer has generally fallen everywhere. The fall has been brisk at Ratnagiri, Bombay, and Hoshangabad, and slight to moderate over the rest of the country. High readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon and off the Malabar Coast, and low readings in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients to the northwards of lat. 20° are very steep, while to its southwards they are moderate. The barometer reads below the normal average in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces and also at Saugor, Raipur and Jubbulpore, and above it elsewhere. In Sind the winds are moving cyclonically, while over the rest of the country south-westerly to north-westerly currents prevail. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Raipur, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Poona, Malegaon, Bombay, Bellary and Madras, and this morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Bombay and Rajkot, 20 at Karachi, Neemuch and Malegaon, 16 at Akola and Amraoti, 14 at Secunderabad and Deesa, and 12 at Ajmere, Raipur, Sholapur and Poona. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season at several stations, the excess being 5° to 6° at Jacobabad, Agra, Saugor, Sholapur and Bangalore. The highest maximum temperature readings were 113° at Jacobabad and 100° at Trichinopoly. Nights are very hot at Mangalore and Madras while the changes above or below the mean in other districts are small. The lowest temperature registered last night was 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has risen at several places and the skies continue to be almost overcast over nearly the whole country. Rain exceeding an inch has fallen at Karwar (1·23") and Bombay (1·09"), and light so moderate showers are reported from almost all stations in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, on the Malabar Coast and also from Secunderabad, Bellary, Khandwa, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Deesa, Nagpur, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The monsoon gradient all along the West Coast is fairly normal, but as the barometer is still abnormally high, light to moderate showers are generally to be expected in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In Berar, the Central and the North-West Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, light local showers are probable. The s. s. St. Fillans, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports as follows:—"From the Gulf of Aden to lat. 14° 20' N, long. 52° 59' E, at noon on the 4th, light to strong south-easterly to southerly winds and cloudy; theace to lat. 16° 10' N, long. 61° 15' E, at noon on the 6th strong to fresh south-westerly winds, high S. W. sea and cloudy weather; to arrival moderate west-south-westerly winds, cloudy to overcast sky, occasional light to heavy showers of rain and moderate sea."

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The barometer has risen slowly along the foot of the Hills, briskly in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, was fallen slowly elsewhere; the barometer is lowest in the western desert, highest in Tenasserim, where the gradients are moderately steep. Wind directions are fairly normal, but there is a slight cyclonic tendency in the west of Bengal and east of the North-West Provinces. Force is above the average in the upper part of the West Coast, about the normal elsewhere. The temperature is changed irregularly, the mean temperature is about the normal except Bengal and Burma, where there is a some deficiency. No rain of importance has fallen in North-West India, there is a general fall elsewhere Rangoon reports two, Calcutta two and there-quarters, Burdwan two, Sibsagor three and-a-half, and Darjeeling four inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th July, 1890.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	W 3 W, W, W 3 W, W S W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	544
Fall of Rain	0·65
Total fall during month	2·61
" year	37·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th July	1·02

* From midnight to midnight.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rain-fall return of the principal B. B. & C. I. Railway stations showing the actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 7th July, 1890:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	42	53	Baroda	3	90
Panjoo	44	78	Mehmedabad	9	24
Vaitarna	40	79	Ahmedabad	8	11
Palghar	32	6	Viramgam	11	29
Gholvad	35	3	Wadhwan	3	9
Damaun	43	34	Dabhoi	8	74
Bulsar	38	62	Sevalia	9	35
Navsari	27	93	Godhra	12	77
Surat	36	31	Kharaghoda	6	27
Broach	15	39	Kim	30	48

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J. Bullock, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain R Schmitz, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Wistow Hall, 2,138 tons, Captain M L Tranmar, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo, Mr John Geater and Mr W H Escott, as cabin passengers.

THE MacIver Line steam-ship Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConochie, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Fairbrother, Lieut Taomson, Mr Newborn, Mr and Mrs Gillon and 4 children, Mrs Farquharson and child, Mr Howard, and Mr Farnworth.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	1421	Simons	A	E Shewji.
" Niagara	1978	McConochie.	B	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
" Endeavour	1762	Smith	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Kirby Hall	1668	Phillips	L	E Bates & Co.
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co.
" Suez	1397		P	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Singapore	2132	Parodi	3	N G Italiano.
" Bisagno	1499	Orengo	4	F Bazoni.
" Wistow Hall	2138	Tremnar	13	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Kt. of St. John	2244	Bevis	16	K Nixon & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houstoun	30 tons Cargo	B I S N Co.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	Wistow Hall (s)	Tranmar	Liverpool.
	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Antwerp.
	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, &c.
	Labourdonnais (s).	Schmitz	Aden.

The steamer Kohinur, Captain Bullock, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

The steamer Roma began to load yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—200 cases sulphuric acid, H H H Soomar; 50 cases acid, H Mooljee and Co; 180 packages printing and writing papers, S A S Dawood; 15 cases writing paper, A A Rahim and Co; 100 cases schoolslates, A Shaik Adam; 1 cases lamps, C Nanjee.

Bedouin s—20 cases confectionary, E M Abdyally.

Niagara s—25 cases cornflour Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—150 kegs paint, T F Bengallee; 150 boxes candles, S Heptoola; 10 cases candles, P Pestonjee; 49 cases ham, bacon, cheese, provision, &c, Phillip and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—200 boxes candles, S A S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—6 cases glassbeads, A G Dawoodbhoy; 6 bales papers, N P Nathan and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt of St John s—26 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadas; 5 casks chutney, H Muncherji and Sons; 276 bales cottonfly, David Sassoon and Co; 42 bales twistwaste, S M Tyebjee; 62½ cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 232 cwts linseed cake, K Palekar and Co.

Kangra s—2,800 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 cases tortoise shell, E Passianee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—10,040 cwts poppyseed, 8,997 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts castorseed, and 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Ernsthausen and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Endeavour s—4,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F Hurst; 260 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 475 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kirby Hall s—240 cwts wheat, 337 cwts castorseed, 37 cwts gingellyseed, 75 cwts groundnuts and 500 cwts kopra, E D Sassoon Co; 2,160 cwts groundnuts and 466 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinur s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—4 cwts ivory, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Consent Order.

682—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs Zenabai and another—Wadia and G.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

636—Jefferson, B, D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistry and another—Payne, G and S.

660—E Wilkin—Hoorbai vs Ayab Allana—Roughton and B.

667—Roughton and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs The Fleming S and W Co and the New Fleming S and W Co, in liquidation—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

209-90—A F Turner—Damodhur Eswardas vs Essoobai and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.

213-90—In person—a pauper—Moosa Ibrahim vs Esmail Hoosein—In person.

214-90—In person, a pauper—Purshotum Lukshmon and others vs Bai Rdabai and others—Chitnis, M and M.

216-90—Muljee, B, B—Maneckbai vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B; J, B, D and K; and T and D.

217-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Conroy and B.

218-90—Conroy and B—J H Tod and another vs Motichund Huruckohund—Payne, G and S.

229-90—Pestonjee and R.—Lalchund Balkisson vs J L. Kerston.—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.

141-90—Little, S. F. and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Heerjee, Ardasir Dady—Khunderao M.

140-90—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Shricrishna Sadanund—Khunderao M.

For Consent Decree.

322-90—Chalk, W and S—Pollan Ludha and another vs Nursey Mowjee and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

78-90—Chalk, W. and S.—Gujanun Balloo vs. Gungadas Tarachund and others,—E. Wilkin.—Part heard.

78-80—Thakurdas, D and C—Ramabai vs Damodur Soonderjee and others—Chitnis, M and M.

79-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Ramabai vs Amerchund Toolsidas and others—Chitnis, M and M.

584-89—Khunderao M—Carsetjee Dorabjee Bhomisa vs Ardaseer Dorabjee Bhomisa—Tyabjee and D.

507-89—A F Turner—Moulvi Nizamudin binKhulifa vs Abdool Guffoor and others—Chitnis M and M.

103-89—Payne. G and S—Abdulla bin Yahi vs Abdul Aziz bin Hamad, &c.—Jefferson, B, D, and K.

168-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—For pauper—Soweri-mithu Selvan Pilay vs The Oriental Government Secnrity Life Assurance Co.—Ardeshir, H and D.

144-90—Crawford, B, B and D—Juggernath Khunnah vs Valjeebhoy Poonja and others—Payne, G and S.

551-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dwarkadas Shamjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—C and B, T and D, and P and R.

92-90—Khunderao M—Framjee Eduljee Soonavala and others vs Merwanji Cowasji Kararia—Nanu and H.

256-90—Nanu and H—The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co vs Parmanundas Jiwandas—Little, S, F and N.

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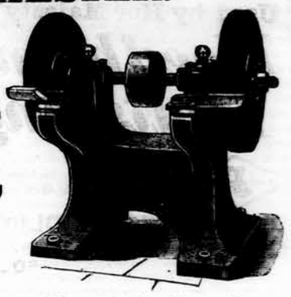

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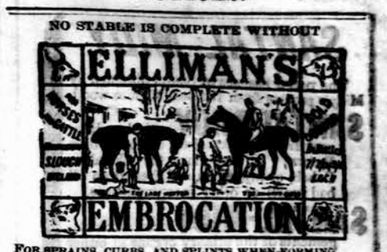

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Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham Prestonkirk, N. B.

December 27th, 1883.

SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.

Jan 9th., 1885.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

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Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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FANCY JEWELLED WATCHES AND RING WATCHES.

Fig. 14.

The most diminutive form of watch that is made.

Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.

MARQUISE, Enamelled and Diamond, Key winder, Rs. 550.

	Rs.
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled ...	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls...	500
Ball Watch, represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ⅜ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes... ...	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1½ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.

Fig. 13 exhibits the wings of one of these Beetle Watches in dark blue or green enamel set with diamonds, in the act of opening.

The winding and setting is done by turning the pin on the beetle's head. Though the diminutive scale of the dial induces the impression of a very diminutive watch, there is in reality plenty of room in the insect's body for mechanism of the ordinary size.

	Rs.
A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050

Fig. 12, Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ⅝ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ⅝ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

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Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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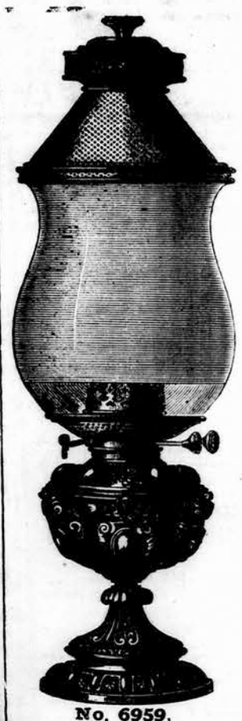

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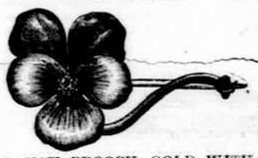

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.